Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,098. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for MONDAY: Generally FAIR and WARMER.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Sporting news.—Page 6.

Marine intelligence.—Page 12.

Theatrical gossip.—Page 8.

The Chanler Paris Art Scholarship was yesterday awarded to Lawton Parker of this city—Page 10.

Germany is greatly interested in the progress of the political campaign in this country.—Page 5.

The Rev. H. A. Stimson has been chosen pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church.—Page 9.

The Brooklyn Prohibition League denounced the Raines law as an infamous enactment.—Page 9.

Mr. Bryan spent Sunday in Jacksonville, Ill., the town where he was educated and where he first met Mrs. Bryan.—Page 2.

Detective Sergeant Hurd yesterday ate a preserved peach, and soon after died from hemorrhage brought on by vomiting.—Page 8.

John Dolan, an alleged thief, took refuge in a cellar, from which a policeman hauled him with a rope through a coal hole.—Page 9.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has bought the old Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street line, and is operating cars on it.—Page 9.

The Central Labor Union appointed a committee yesterday to inquire into the alleged coercion of workingmen by employers.—Page 8.

The records of several of the most interesting games of the early rounds of the Buda-Pesth chess tournament have reached this city.—Page 6.

Application has been made to Justice Barnard for the appointment of a receiver for the Empire Loan and Investment Company.—Page 8.

The Republican sentiment in Kentucky has been strengthened greatly by the indignation caused by the insult to Secretary Carlisle.—Page 2.

Two women from the workhouse, employed in the Tombs, easily made their escape from that prison by opening a window and jumping out.—Page 5.

Commissioner Waring, being relieved by all contractors except Tate from liability for the pay of their men, had street cleaning work resumed.—Page 8.

In Washington it is predicted that the counting of votes next week will be slow, because of the general operation of the Australian system.—Page 9.

Parrington Salvage, arrested for not paying all he owed in a restaurant, was found to have in his possession two checks belonging to his last employer.—Page 9.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Thomas Supple was held on suspicion of having killed his wife by throwing her from a fifth-story window.—Page 9.

Information at National Democratic Headquarters reported very encouraging work for sound money in North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.—Page 5.

Barnard McMeeney was buried to his head in a trench in Newark, N. J., Saturday, by a cave-in. A body of brave men labored over twenty hours in the work of rescue, and finally freed him yesterday.—Page 8.

William Anton Miller, far better known as "Uncle Billy," who used to cook famous beefsteak suppers in Shannon's Tavern, died in his Bavarian birthplace Sept. 30.—Page 9.

Many clergymen in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City delivered sermons in advocacy of sound money. One minister—in Jersey City—spoke in favor of Bryanism.—Page 8.

Men prominent in the single tax movement declare their opposition to Bryan's 16 to 1 theory. They oppose free coinage of silver, and say it would result in dishonesty.—Page 2.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the first Methodist Church on Manhattan Island was celebrated yesterday in the old John Street Church.—Page 9.

Fire was discovered in the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church yesterday morning while services were in progress, but the coolness of the pastor and janitor prevented a panic and no one was hurt.—Page 9.

The Rev. Father J. F. Langmore has been called from England to succeed the Rev. Dr. Houghton as Chaplain of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's in the United States. Dr. Houghton resigned some time ago.—Page 9.

James C. Church of the company formed to connect Brooklyn and this city by a tunnel under the East River explained yesterday the plans of the company to acquire terminals and construct two tubes and four tracks.—Page 3.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was hissed at the Amnesty Association's meeting when he advised that the "lion's tail be not twisted too hard." Over $2,000 was raised for obtaining the release of Irish political prisoners in England.—Page 5.

Secretary Carlisle's Washington friends seem to think that one effect of the insult put on him at Covington may be his election as a United States Senator. They say Kentucky may desire to signify her disapproval of the insult by honoring anew her distinguished son.—Page 2.

Thomas Murphy, arrested for the third time in six days on Saturday, was accused by the police and a Miss Doherty yesterday of being a pickpocket. She recognized his photograph in the Rogues' Gallery as that of a man she had seen rob a woman months ago. He says he is persecuted.—Page 3.

The President of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game has written a letter condemning the proposed amendment to the forestry provision of the State Constitution. The State Fisheries, Game, and Forestry Commission has officially approved the proposed amendment.—Page 9

A large number of suggestions have been made in answer to the offer of THE TIMES to give a prize of $100 to any of its readers who will suggest a phrase or motto of ten words or less, more aptly expressing the characteristics of this paper than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the big electric sign in Madison Square.—Page 8.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 25.—Anthonine Lorengo, a Frenchman, aged thirty-five, was this afternoon found dead at Balcom's icehouses. It is believed he was killed in a fight.

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Alfred H. Coombs was killed to-day by being thrown out of a carriage. Mr. Coombs and his ten-year-old boy were hurt so that it is probable both will die.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The new steamship Canada of the Dominion Line, which left Quebec Oct 17, arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, making the passage from port to port in seven days and five hours—the fastest time on record.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—The Rev. R. G. Boardman to-day announced his acceptance of the call recently extended to him to become pastor of the First Baptist Church, the oldest church of the denomination in America. He is at present stationed in Geneva, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—Chief of Police Baker has been asked by the District Attorney of Schoffer, Delaware County, Penn., to exhume the body of Mrs. A. H. Postel, who died in Chester, Penn., two weeks ago, and who is buried in this city. Poisoning is suspected.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The special train tendered the Duke of Abruzzi, Commander Bertolini, and other officers of the Italian cruiser Christoforo Colombo, now at Philadelphia, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

WALLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Rhoda Mather, seventeen years old, daughter of William Mather, is recovering from the effects of morphine poisoning. It is alleged she took the poison with suicidal intent on account of the refusal of her father to permit her to marry the young man she loves.

BURN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

"ROTTEN EGG" McKINLEY'S AND HOBART'S PICTURE.

Insist on the Removal from a Clubhouse of Portraits of the President and Other Sound-Money Democrats—Silver Men in Chicago and Springfield, Ill., Show an Ugly Disposition in the Closing Days of the Campaign.

SPRINGFIELD, Mc., Oct. 25.—During the Democratic rally in this city last night, the 'Frisco Sound Money Club had a banner hung across the street from its headquarters to the Ozark Hotel, with the inscription: "'Frisco Railroad Employes' Sound Money Club, 700 Strong." Several American flags were hanging from the banner.

The procession, headed by Senator George G. Vest, passed under the banner, and as the horsemen rode along, one man, with a torch handle longer than the others, set fire to the Stars and Stripes. As the flames burned the flags and banner, the crowd of Democrats hooted and yelled: "Where are your 700 strong?"

Citizens generally are indignant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Emulating the example of the Covington free-silver mob, a number of West Side hoodlums last evening made use of eggs to emphasize the expression of their political faith.

While the police were trying to disperse a disorderly crowd before the Eighteenth Ward Republican Headquarters, several men threw rotten eggs at the pictures of McKinley and Hobart in the club windows. The perpetrators were not discovered, and no arrests were made.

Three times the police failed to drive away the crowd. Finally fifteen patrolmen made a flying wedge and broke up the disturbers with their clubs.

Acting under great pressure from the more radical members, the officers of the Cook County Democracy have given orders to make "certain necessary alterations in the interior decorations of the club rooms."

The "necessary alterations" referred to are the removal of the pictures of President Cleveland, Senator Palmer, and Chairman John P. Hopkins, which now decorate the walls of the clubrooms.

Ever since the Indianapolis Convention the presence of these pictures has been an eyesore to the more rabid Popocrats, and the officers have been besieged by men who have made insulting references to the fact that the three "goldbugs," as they were called, should be present even in oil, at the meetings of the pro-silverites.

The officers have withstood till now all efforts to have the pictures removed, but have had to yield to the "howling radicals," and the picturs will be taken down this week.

There are many who oppose this action, but they are in the minority.

FIGHT AT AN ALTGELD MEETING.

Two Rival Chairmen Came to Blows on the Platform.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The redoubtable ex-Alderman Maurice O'Connor and Joseph O'Donnell, a lawyer, both claimed the honor of presiding over an Altgeld meeting at Baer's Hall, Chicago and Milwaukee Avenues, last evening. O'Connor hit O'Donnell and said he guessed that settled the question, but O'Donnell had a whole lot of friends on hand, and they disputed the settlement.

O'Connor arrived late and found O'Donnell making a few introductory remarks. O'Connor strode straight up to the platform, took off his overcoat, and, as if oblivious of the presence of O'Donnell, made his bow to the audience and began an opposition speech. Instantly there was an uproar, and the voices of both speakers were drowned by cries. Catcalls and hisses continued to greet O'Connor.

He turned to O'Donnell and demanded to know by what right he presumed to act as Chairman. O'Donnell made no reply. "Well, he can take that for his pains, and next time he will know better than to run for Chairman before I arrive," said O'Connor, as he landed a jaw-breaker on the left side of O'Donnell's face and knocked him down. Everybody in the hall jumped to his feet. The uproar continued to increase, and pistols and knives were drawn, but the police arrived before any damage was done.

MR. ASTOR RAN THE ENGINE.

He Carried the Train from Fulton to Horse Branch, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—John Jacob Astor yesterday demonstrated to a party composed of officers, Directors, and several of the largest stockholders of the Illinois Central Railway that he could run a locomotive with as much ease as he operates a horseless carriage. In fact, he took possession of the engineer's side of the cab at Fulton, Ky., yesterday morning after breakfast, and did not yield the throttle to the engineer until six hours later, when he brought the train to a standstill at Horse Branch, 175 miles nearer Louisville.

In that distance, Mr. Astor frequently attained a speed of sixty miles an hour, and on one stretch, between Mayfield and Paducah, of sixty-five miles an hour. He made five stops for railway crossings and three other stops for water. He showed a familiarity with the running card which surprised the engineer.

This afternoon the party left for New-Orleans.

Dynamite Under a School.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The School Board of Coytesville is greatly worked up over the discovery of two dynamite cartridges under the old school building. There has been considerable agitation in the school district recently because a portion of the citizens favored the tearing down of the old building and the erection of a new one. There was a small-sized but very active opposition to the improvement. Yesterday, while workmen were at work on the building, they found the two cartridges. One of them had attached to it a twenty-inch slow-burning fuse. There was explosive enough in the two cartridges to have wrecked the building.

A Church Two Hundred Years Old.

LEXINGTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The Unitarian Church, in this town, to-day celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the settling of its first pastor.

ANDRUS INQUEST TO-DAY.

There Is a Possibility, However, of Its Postponement.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Little was done to-day toward clearing up the mystery that surrounds the tragic death here last Wednesday of Hamlin Andrus, Secretary of the Chemical Works. The boy Louis McLeod was taken to the works by Coroner Miles, and together they took a walk through the cellar of the factory. What was really accomplished the Coroner refuses to say. As the boy was brought on here from Jamaica, L. I., for the purpose of seeing whether he knew anything about the arrangement of wires in the cellar, it is supposed that it was simply to take another view of the place that the visit was made.

How such a tour of inspection can prove of any value at this late day, especially as most of the wires have been taken down by the Coroner and removed to his home to be used at the inquest, it is difficult to understand.

Capt. Mangin has not questioned the boy at all, as he was brought here at the request of the Coroner, and is his witness. When the Coroner gets through, the Captain says he will take up the case and knows he can clear up the mystery in very short order.

The people of Yonkers are getting impatient, and are criticising the dilatoriness of the Coroner. They have in view his statement, made on Saturday afternoon, that he knew the guilty man, and that it was undoubtedly a case of murder. The people think it is about time, if he knows so much, and knows it so positively, that he should make the arrest and clear away the mystery.

Capt. Mangin still clings to his accident theory, in the face of all that has been said about murder and wires, &c.

The inquest is set down for to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Coroner Miles says it may go on, and it may be postponed until a later day. He had no information to give to-day.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN.

The Majority on the National Ticket Estimated at over 7,000.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 25.—South Dakota is Republican by not less than 7,000. This is less than half that the polls received at Republican headquarters indicate, but there is a doubtful vote of about 7,000. This is difficult to classify, hence the estimate of 7,000 plurality for the Republican ticket is considered safe and conservative.

The election of both Republican Congressmen is assured, as well as the full State ticket, but the Legislature will be close, although safely Republican by about twenty on joint ballot. There are but two tickets in the field—the Republican and the People's Party. The latter is made up of dissatisfied Pettigrew Republicans, Populists, and silver Democrats. The Prohibitionists, who poll less than 1,000 votes, are not considered, because they cut no figure in any of the results.

Chairman Elliott of the Republican State Central Committee declares that McKinley's majority in South Dakota may reach 15,000.

NEBRASKA AGAINST BRYAN.

Republican Chairman Predicts 18,000 Majority for McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 25.—The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to-day made public the following, his first official prediction of the result of the election:

"Nebraska is unquestionably Republican, and will on Nov. 3 be found among the States recording their votes on the side of honest money and Constitutional Government.

"A most conservative poll of the State, just completed, shows a clear Republican majority for both State and National tickets of not less than 18,000."

TWO VERY SUDDEN DEATHS.

Those of James Garvey in Kansas City and E. F. Dyke in Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—James Garvey, traveling passenger agent of the Wabash Railway, died suddenly at Moberly, Mo., yesterday. In company with Western Passenger Agent Garland, he attended the Wild West show. Soon after arriving on the grounds he was taken sick. He was removed to Wabash Hospital, but died within an hour. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Garvey was fifty-six years old.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—E. F. Dyke dropped dead of heart disease in the writing room of the Victoria Hotel, at 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Dyke, who was a manufacturer of boots and shoes in South Water Street, was sitting in the writing room chatting with E. C. Lawrence of Boston. In the midst of the conversation he suddenly leaned back in his chair, gave a gasp or two, and, before his astonished friend could reach him, he was dead. Mr. Dyke was born in Vermont in 1840. He came to Chicago thirty-five years ago. In 1870 Mr. Dyke married Miss Julia Gould of Chicago.

Tommy Is Alive, but His Dog Died.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The pet dog of four-year-old Tommy Crawford found a Frankfurter sausage yesterday. Tommy is fond of Frankfurters, and wanted to share the find with his dog. The dog was selfish and tried to eat it all. Tommy secured a piece, however, and was about to swallow it, when his father saw him and took it away from him. The dog is now dead, the Frankfurter having been filled with strychnine. Tommy is still alive, his father's prompt action having probably saved him.

Two Mail Coaches Robbed.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 25.—Positive information reached this city last night that both the White Oaks and San Antonio mail coaches have been robbed in the Oscuran Mountains as feared. The mail pouches were rifled, the stage horses were stolen and the driver had to walk to the nearest station. The thieves overlooked $2,000 in silver in their hurry. They were recognized as belonging to the same band that stopped this coach several weeks ago.

A Present from the Kaiser.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.—Gen. von Hahnke has arrived here from Berlin. He is the bearer of a gift from Emperor William to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her partaking of her first communion, which occurred in the Church of the Voorhout Convent, in the presence of her mother, the Queen Regent, the members of the Court, and a large congregation.

NINE BODIES RECOVERED

FATAL RESULT OF A HEAD-END RAILROAD COLLISION.

An Accommodation Dashes into an Excursion Train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Road—Believed that Eleven Persons Were Killed and Eight More Will Probably Die—The Wreck Due to Neglect of Instructions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—A head-end collision occurred on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, near Mesamec Highlands, at 10 o'clock this morning, by which nine people were killed and a score injured:

The Dead.

The following is a list of the killed:

BLEVINS, J. C., passenger on accommodation, Beckville, Mo.
CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, excursionist, St. Louis.
HASLER, FRANK, locomotive fireman, St. Louis.
HOHL, CHARLES, engineer accommodation train, St. Louis.
KUNZE, CONRAD, excursionist, St. Louis.
McKENNA, BERNARD, St. Louis, in charge of refreshment car.
McKENNA, MARY, aged fourteen, assisting her father.
NOBLES, CHARLES M., excursionist, St. Louis.
STROMBERG, W. C., excursionist, St. Louis.

The Injured.

The injuries of the following are thought to be fatal, all are residents of St. Louis:

DRYDEN, engineer of the excursion train.
GARRITY, FRANK.
HALL, Mrs. PETER.
LENZ, FREDERICK.
MILENTZ, CHARLES R.
OSGOOD, HENRY, conductor excursion train.
TRIPLETT, J. E.
WOLF, GEORGE, conductor accommodation train.

The scene of the wreck is thirteen miles west of this city. The Valley Park accommodation train, going east very fast on a down grade, came into collision with the second section of a west-bound excursion train going to St. James, Mo., and carrying 240 Grand Army men and their families. The impact demolished both engines and wrecked or derailed all the cars. The news of the wreck soon reached Union Station, and a relief train carrying physicians and nurses was at once sent out. Nine bodies were recovered during the afternoon, and it is believed that at least two more are beneath the wreck. Of the twenty injured eight are likely to die.

There were ten passengers in the two cars of the accommodation train. The front car of the excursion was the commissary car, filled with refreshments, and a number of passengers, mostly young men, were grouped around the temporary counter eating, drinking, and chatting. This and the next car were completely shattered. In the coach following the commissary car were seventy persons. Those fared badly, especially from the steam that poured forth from both boilers. Windows were broken in order to secure egress. The car had been turned completely around, and lodged alongside the commissary car.

The seriously injured were treated and cared for at Kirkwood, and those able to travel and the uninjured were returned to the city at 3 P. M.

It is known that Engineer Dryden had orders to wait at Windsor Siding, near where the collision occurred, to allow the accommodation to pass, but he increased the train's speed and tried to overhaul the first section of the train.

The excursionists were going to St. James, Mo., to assist in the dedication of a home for the aged widows of veterans.

RATHER CUT HIS HEAD OFF.

Watson in No Circumstances Will Withdraw, a Friend Says.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 25.—Congressman M. W. Howard, who put "Tom" Watson of Georgia in nomination for Vice President at St. Louis, is a warm friend of the Populist leader. He is authority for the statement that it is absurd to look for Watson to withdraw in any circumstances.

He says Watson told him several times during his Alabama visit that in spite of all the efforts, Senators Butler and Jones might use to make him believe his withdrawal would benefit Bryan he would not "come down."

Watson gave as an explanation of his position, his firm belief that the autonomy of his party depended upon his remaining in the race, and for that reason, before he would withdraw, he would suffer himself to be led to the block and have his head cut off.

A Saloon Keeper in Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Anthony Schwane, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Newark and Garden Streets, Hoboken, is a prisoner in the county jail here, having been committed by United States Commissioner Whitehead yesterday in default of $3,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury on two charges. The first complaint charges him with having run an illicit still in Richmond, Va., and with having sold the whisky manufactured by himself over his bar in that city without a Government license. The other charges him with having passed spurious coin in Richmond during the convention of Union and Confederate veterans last Summer. Schwane was arrested at his saloon in Hoboken by Marshal Haggerty.

Three Prisoners Escape.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 25.—A bold escape took place last night from the Lancaster County Prison. John Mahoney, Edward Jones, and Samuel Smith, who were awaiting trial for house robbery, gaining their liberty. The prisoners, with the aid of rough tools made from their bedsteads, cut a hole in the wall of their cell and scaled the outer wall with a rope made from their bed clothing. The escape was not discovered until this morning, and as the men were in citizens' clothes, and had a good start, there is little prospect that they will be recaptured. Mahoney claimed New-York as his residence, and was regarded by the prison officials as a desperate criminal.

Walbridge Will Probably Recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—An operation for appendicitis was performed upon George Walbridge, Captain of the Lafayette College football team, to-day at the German Hospital here. The operation was successful, and the surgeons in charge of the case say there is apparently no reason why Walbridge should not recover. This is Walbridge's third attack of appendicitis.

WORK OF A COOL PASTOR.

He Prevents a Panic in a Burning Chicago Church.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Third Unitarian Church was afire this morning, and people were within. A man said from the pulpit cool words, dismissing his hearers swiftly through the back door. They went out in order, but in haste. One minute afterward the edifice was aflame from floor to roof.

The Third Unitarian Church stood upon the northwest corner where Laflin and Monroe streets intersect. It was built just before the fire of 1871. It was a barracks. Architecturally it was unimposing, except in its abnormal dimensions. A congregation of only sixty families sustained it, and yet it had a seating capacity of 500 persons.

At 10:30 o'clock there were 140 worshipers within the building, upstairs, where the church services were held. The organ was being played. The pastor was about to open the Good Book. Little columns of smoke arose here and there in the big room. People sniffed and coughed, and wondered why the janitor was negligent. Then a man with a white face, but full of nerve, the pastor, the Rev. James Vila Blake, strode into the pulpit, and, with a peremptory wave of his hands, bade the organist be still.

"I would ask all of you to go quietly out the Laflin Street doors, in the rear," he said. "There is reason for haste, but not for alarm. May the blessing of the Father be and abide with us all."

The congregation of 140 went out in haste, but not in disorder. There was no crowding. The Rev. James Vila Blake stood at his post behind the pulpit until all were gone. Before he left the rostrum the room was full of smoke. Twenty seconds after he had passed the back door the amphitheatre was in flames from floor to roof.

THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

A Proposal to Unify the Party After the Coming Election.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The sound-money Democrats of several States propose to call a convention of the National Democracy in November, as soon after election as practicable, for the purpose of taking steps to further unify the party, and to take advantage of the breaking up of the Popocratic organization, which is considered sure in the event of Bryan's defeat. Several communications suggesting such a convention or conference have been received at the headquarters here, coming from various points in the North and South, but no action has been taken yet, and, in fact, the leaders are by no means sure that such a gathering is either necessary or wise.

It has been suggested that the meeting take the nature of a formative convention, enunciating again as for the first time the principles of Democracy, and that those principles so adopted be ratified in the various States. It is almost hinted that some action should be taken to prevent any gold Democrat from entering McKinley's Cabinet, such an event being considered inimical to the unity of the renovated Democratic Party.

HONOLULU IS VERY QUIET.

A Great Contrast to Previous Years of Conspiracy in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Oct. 19.—President Dole returned this morning from North Hawaii, after a month's rusticating on that island, spent in hunting, fishing, and inspecting tracts of Government lands proposed for homestead allotments.

Foreign Minister Cooper will sail on the 26th for the Eastern States via Vancouver. His business is mainly private. He expects to visit Washington and confer with Minister Hatch prior to the opening of the next session of Congress there. He will return home about Christmas.

Kilauea volcano is reported to be in high activity.

Politics in Honolulu are extremely quiet, in great contrast to previous years of conspiracy.

THE BANK REFUSED THE CASH.

And So a Relative of the Prince of Wales Was Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—V. J. Moncreiffe, said to be a relative of the Prince of Wales, and a brother of an English nobleman residing at Peith, near Lenox, England, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having received $450 from A. R. Saintecroix on a check drawn on the Hibernian Bank of Chicago, which the bank declined to cash.

"It was all a mistake," said Moncreiffe. "I gave Saintecroix the check on the bank just at the time when some notes on the same bank fell due which took all the money for Saintecroix's check. They money will be paid all right; that is all I can say."

AN UNKNOWN RUINED CITY.

Discovered by William Niven in the State of Guerrero, Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 25.—An unknown ruined city, covering a space larger than New-York City, with two temples and two great pyramids, has just been discovered in the mountains in the State of Guerrero, by William Niven, the well-known mineralogist of New-York.

He has just returned from a ten weeks' trip into that country, and brought back more than 300 photographs of the ruins.

Found Dead in the Canal.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 25.—The body of Gustav Csiszrik, the drug clerk who disappeared from the Dundee section of the city on Thursday night, was found this morning in the canal, near the Monroe Street bridge. The water was shut out of the canal last night to permit of the search for his body. It was thought possible the young man had been murdered. He was last seen near the spot where his body was found, and had at the time a considerable sum of money on his person. Outside of a saloon it was said he had a quarrel with a couple of men. There were no marks of violence on the body when it was found, and it is believed he fell into the canal while drunk.

Alleged Green Goods Man Arrested.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 25.—Emanuel Gray was arrested at the Main Street Station here this evening Constable William Allen and Detective J. A. Britton of the New-York Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law. The arrest is in connection with the raid on alleged green goods operators made at Trenton yesterday. It is alleged that Gray was the man to whom telegrams were addressed. Gray was arraigned and held under $2,500 bail.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP BURIED.

The Services Held at His Old Home, Americus, Ga.

AMERICUS, Ga., Oct. 25.—The remains of ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp were interred in Oak Grove Cemetery, in Americus, at twilight to-night.

The funeral train bearing the body left Atlanta at 7:30 A. M., and arrived at Americus at 2 P. M. The casket, placed in a special car, under a guard of honor, had a full glass front, so that the face and form were in full view. The casket was wrapped in the American flag. Floral tributes covered the walls of the car and were piled in profusion in every available space. In the same car, in a closed apartment, were members of the family. At various stations along the route people thronged by thousands and were permitted to take a last look at their departed friend.

The remains were accompanied by Gov. Atkinson and staff, delegations from Atlanta and other cities of the State, members of the Georgia Bar Association, Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior; ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Congressman Charles L. Bartlett, and J. C. C. Black, ex-Congressman Barnes, a military escort of commissioned officers of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, and several hundred citizens, contributed by the towns wherever the train stopped.

When the train arrived at Americus, the entire population of the city had gathered at the station. The vast assemblage stood in silence with uncovered heads to show their respect for the dead. All the bells of the city were tolled and added to the solemnity of the occasion. The casket was conveyed from the special car to the hearse, which was drawn by four black horses, each led by a sable groom.

The Americus Light Infantry and a delegation of forty citizens preceded the hearse, and the procession started to the Methodist Church. The buildings along the line of march were draped in mourning. At the church one hour was devoted by Mr. Crisp's friends to viewing the remains.

At 3:30 P. M. the funeral service began. The deep mellow tones of the organ peeled forth a funeral dirge, while the people were assembling in the church. The choir sang "We Shall Sleep, but Not Forever." After the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture and prayer, Gen. Clement A. Evans delivered the funeral oration. At the conclusion of Gen. Evans's remarks, the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus."

The remains were then conveyed to the cemetery. Dwellings along the route were draped. The procession passed by the house the Crisp family dwelt in years ago. Friends had placed a large arch over the gateway, on which were the words, "His Old Home." People lined the sidewalks from the church to the cemetery. Arriving at Oak Grove, the military opened ranks and stood at "present arms." The remains were carried to the family burial plot, and after a prayer, read by Gen. Evans, the body was lowered into the grave.

ITALY'S ROYAL COUPLE.

The Crown Prince and Princess Subjects of Much Congratulation.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Prince of Naples and his bride went this morning to the Pantheon and placed a wreath upon the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel, grandfather of the Prince. The streets were crowded with people who had come from various parts of the country to witness the wedding pageant yesterday, and the newly married couple were enthusiastically acclaimed as they drove from the Quirinal to the Pantheon.

This afternoon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess gave a reception at the Quirinal to the Syndics of the various Italian towns, who came to Rome to present congratulatory addresses to them.

In the evening the diplomats and their wives were presented to the Prince and Princess, and were invited to attend a dinner at the Court to-morrow.

DOCK MEN TALK STRIKE.

A Ballot on the Question to be Taken in Two Weeks.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—At a meeting of the dock laborers at Southampton to-day it was decided to take a ballot in two weeks to decide whether to go on strike to secure better wages or wait until the dock laborers should be better organized.

Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesborough, Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, addressed the meeting. He said that freights during the past few months had risen from 100 to 150 per cent., and that the dock laborers ought not to be satisfied with an increase in wages representing less than 33 per cent. of the advance in freights.

Armenians Arrested in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—The members of two Armenian families have been arrested here on the charge of having been implicated in the attempt of Armenian revolutionists to secure the payment of tribute by an Armenian lawyer named Cololan. The latter made a rendezvous with the men, who made the demand upon him, and then informed the police of the facts. Two policemen went to the rendezvous, where the revolutionists set upon and stabbed both of them. The arrests of Armenians on various charges continue. It is rumored that a large seizure of bombs was made in Pera yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair and warmer.

The barometer has risen from New-England southwestward to the east Gulf States, and from Minnesota westward to the Pacific coast; it has fallen slowly over the upper lake region, and thence southwestward to Colorado and New-Mexico. The weather continues fair in all districts, but local showers are reported from the Gulf coast. It is cooler on the Atlantic coast and warmer in the central valleys and lake region. Warmer, generally fair weather will prevail from New-England and the Middle Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	43	39	41
6 A. M.	42	38	39
9 A. M.	45	39	41
12 M.	53	44	45
4 P. M.	61	46	47
6 P. M.	60	44	47
9 P. M.	52	41	43
12 P. M.	47	41	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1895	50
Corresponding date for last twenty years	53

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 7.

PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND

FREDERICK TEMPLE, D. D., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Appointed to Succeed the Late Most Rev. Edward White Benson—Nearly Seventy-five Years Old, and Has Had an Honorable Career—Author of the First of the Seven "Essays and Reviews" Which Aroused Much Controversy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Bishop of London, Provincial Dean of Canterbury and Dean of the Chapels Royal, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England in room of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, who died suddenly at Hawarden Oct. 11.

The New Archbishop.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury is the son of an officer in the army. He was born Nov. 30, 1821; was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and, proceeding to Oxford, became a scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B. A. in 1842 as a double first class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855, and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School.

Dr. Temple, who was a chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868 Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Premier nominated him to the Bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles.

Election as Bishop Confirmed.

The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place Dec. 8, 1869, at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar General. Dr. Temple received Episcopal consecration at Westminster Dec. 21, 1869, together with the Bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands.

Dr. Temple published "Sermons Preached in Rugby Chapel in 1858-60" in 1861. In April, 1893, he was elected Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the ensuing year. On the death of Dr. Jackson, in January, 1885, Dr. Temple was appointed Bishop of London, and was succeeded at Exeter by Dr. Bickersteth.

JAPAN'S NEW CIVIL CODE.

Under It Foreigners May Secure Lands on Long Leases.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—The publication of the new Japanese civil code renders it clear that the complaints made by Europeans and Americans about the tenure of land under the revised treaties are baseless. Although the privilege of owning land is withheld, foreigners will be able to secure land for any number of years in the capacity of superficiaries. In that capacity they will be able to purchase a right of tenure holding good for whatever term is entered on the face of the contract, and the right will include absolute ownership of all buildings, trees, or bamboos on the land. If the term be not fixed by the parties to the contract, the intervention of a court of law may subsequently be invoked by the owners should the original conditions of tenure prove onerous to him. But that is a secondary question. The main fact is that after the abolition of Consular jurisdiction in 1899, foreigners will be able to obtain leases of lands in any and every part of Japan for whatever term of years they may think convenient.

The medical inspection regulations that have been in force since April of the present year, against ships coming to Japan from Chinese and Formosan ports, have now ceased to be operative, the importation of bubonic plague and cholera being no longer apprehended.

The return of 133 national banks in Japan for the first half of the present year show that an average dividend of 12.48 per cent. was paid, against 11.80 for the corresponding period last year. The scale of the business of these banks is not large; their total capital does not aggregate 50,000,000 yen.

From the provinces of Anhui and Hukuang, in China, reports have been forwarded to Pekin, describing the great hardships suffered by the people on account of inundations. In both cases a waterspout is mentioned as the prime cause of the trouble. The Emperor ordered the Governor of Anhui and Viceroy Chang to devise means for alleviating the distress and for carrying off the surplus water.

Anti-foreign feeling at Chengtu is reported to be so bad that the Roman Catholic fathers, who have lived there for years, no longer venture to walk in the city, knowing that to do so would expose them to probable attacks.

Three Negroes Shot Dead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 25.—News comes from Choctaw County of a triple assassination, which occurred Friday night on the Quinn plantation, fifteen miles from Butler. Parties in the neighborhood heard seven shots fired, and yesterday morning the dead bodies of Willis Lott, his son Zack, and Taylor West, all negroes, were found lying near a gin house. Beside them were several bags of cotton. It is supposed the negroes were in the act of stealing the cotton when they were shot. It is not known who did the shooting. The Coroner is investigating. The black population is greatly excited over the affair.

A Columbus Tailor Murdered.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Charles Hummel, a tailor, aged sixty years, was found dead on the sidewalk at 369 South Stauring Street this morning, with several gashes in his head. Charles Davis, a colored man, has been arrested on the charge of murder.

MAY MAKE HIM A SENATOR

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE AFFRONT TO CARLISLE.

Kentucky Likely to Show Her Disapproval of the Acts of the Covington Mob by Honoring Anew Her Distinguished Son—The Secretary's Friends Say if Carlisle Should Be Named to Succeed Blackburn He Would Accept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The assault on Secretary Carlisle by the free-silver mob at Covington may cause the return of Mr. Carlisle to legislative place and influence. This is admitted by one of Mr. Carlisle's most intimate friends in this city. It has been Mr. Carlisle's desire for many years to abandon political life, and devote himself to the practice of his profession, and it had been contemplated by him to seek occupation as a lawyer, upon the close of President Cleveland's term of office, in New-York or some other city, where his legal acquirements and ripe experience would command for him a legal practice the emoluments of which would give him a comfortable income for many years.

Mr. Carlisle's friends and his family approve of this plan, but they all are inclined to believe that the performance at Covington may determine any doubt he may have entertained, and result in his return, for a time, to legislative work.

Kentucky, it is believed, will refuse to consider the attack upon her distinguished son as a Kentucky demonstration. Covington, it is maintained, is not a Kentucky town, although geographically in that State. But the outrage perpetrated there will be resented and punished by Kentucky. If there lingered any doubt about which way Kentucky would go in the election the indecent treatment of Mr. Carlisle will add, it is confidently asserted by Kentuckians, to the force of the opposition to Bryan, and insure his loss of the State.

Further than that, as Mr. Blackburn appears to be disposed not to condemn the outrage, and so justifies the impression that he approves it, he has challenged Democrats to show, by support or refusal of his pretensions to the Senatorship, whether they are for him or for Mr. Carlisle. In the Legislature that is to elect Mr. Blackburn's successor, in a special session that will be probably called soon after Nov. 3, the Republicans, who are not in a majority, and the Democrats who have refused to accept the Chicago platform and candidates, will have little difficulty in effecting a union upon Carlisle as Blackburn's successor.

At all events, Mr. Carlisle's friends here discuss the prospect with a degree of candor that indicates their willingness to entertain such a proposition, having for its purpose the substitution of a sound-money and law and order Senator for a Senator to whom finance is a closed book and Bryanism merely a pretext for laryngeal exercise. Should political events take this turn in Kentucky, Carlisle's friends would consider that the affront offered at Covington was completely atoned for by the election as Senator of John G. Carlisle in place of J. S. C. Blackburn.

INDIGNATION AT COVINGTON.

Citizens Propose to Punish Those Who Insulted Mr. Carlisle.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—A subscription was started by the Newport Commercial Club yesterday to secure the services of detectives and attorneys for the purpose of ferreting out and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the insult to Secretary Carlisle.

The Commercial Club of Covington issued last evening a call through Bradford Shinkle, a Republican, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Bryan and C. B. Simrall, Democrats, for a meeting of citizens, irrespective of politics, for Monday evening, to repudiate the outrages and insults offered to Mr. Carlisle, and to demand of the Mayor and city officials the prompt arrest and punishment of the offenders.

On Secretary Carlisle's return, the club will give him a reception and banquet.

WRECKED A BILLIARD ROOM.

Appearance of Police Caused Fears of a Raid and a Stampede.

Police Captain Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct, learning that a billiard room had just been opened over a stable at 106 West Thirtieth Street, and having information that it was frequented by a rather rough element as well as by minors, decided to inspect it, and went around for that purpose at 7:30 o'clock last night with Detectives Walsh and Kedell.

When he tried the door it was locked, and he put his head in through a little window. He had a fleeting glimpse of a crowd of men, blacks and whites, but they saw him at the same time, and recognizing them, conceived the idea that the place was being raided. Filled with the notion that they must get away they proceeded to do so. Some of them went through the other door, and those who could not, did not hesitate to try the windows, taking glass and sash with them when it seemed to expedite their going. One big negro who thus demolished a window fell on to a skylight below and went through that, too. Another man, the first to try the door, put so much extra force into his movements that the door gave way, and he was thrown headlong down the stairs. When they were all out everything in the way of furniture had either gone with them or was demolished, and the place was a wreck.

Later the proprietor, Philip Black, went around to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he found Walsh, and asked him why he had wrecked the billiard room. Walsh explained how it had happened, but Black became so abusive that he was finally locked up.

ALLEGED FIREBUGS CAUGHT.

Daniel Mahoney and William Brown Charged with Firing a Barn.

Policeman Kuebler of the Staten Island police was on his way to the station house at West Brighton at daylight yesterday morning when he saw a light at the rear of a stable on Webster Place. He started toward the place, and when close to the barn he saw two men heaping rubbish on a fire they had kindled against the rear of the barn. The firebugs started to run. The officer leaped the fence and called on them to halt. They kept on, and he fired three shots after them, but the men ran on. The officer put out the fire and reported the matter to Sergt. Cobb, at the station house.

Detective Wells was detailed at once to arrest Daniel Mahoney, whom Kuebler said he recognized as one of the two firebugs. The arrest was made in a short time. Mahoney's clothing still smelled of kerosene, and he had a fruit jar with him which had contained oil. On the strength of the description of the second man, given by the officer, William Brown was arrested shortly afterward. Mahoney was three years ago convicted of incendiarism, and was sentenced to six years in State prison. He was recently pardoned. Brown has also served time, but for another offense than incendiarism.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Delightful Surprises await those visiting the "Novelty Floor."

THE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

An Important Government Circular to be Issued To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The section of foreign markets of the Department of Agriculture will issue to-morrow its circular No. 10, on the course of wheat production and exportation in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Russia, and British India from 1880 to 1895. It shows the average annual product of wheat by quinquennial periods, and the very decided increase in the wheat production of the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Russia during the last fifteen years. A similar growth would also be shown for Uruguay were the statistics available for the entire period. India, alone of the six countries, has suffered a decline.

The circular also presents a table containing the average annual exports of wheat and wheat flour, expressed in bushels of grain, by quinquennial periods, of the same countries, which indicates in a striking manner the marvelous growth which has occurred since 1880 in the volume of wheat distributed by some of the principal wheat-exporting countries. The average yearly export of wheat and wheat flour from the United States increased 40 per cent. from 1880 to 1895; Russia made a nearly equal gain; Canada, although rather unimportant when compared with the United States and Russia, shows a growth which is proportionately even more rapid, the average net shipment per annum having tripled since 1881-1885.

But the wonderful growth in exportation is exhibited by Argentina and Uruguay. From the average of 2,000,000 bushels in the quinquennium, 1881-1885, Argentina's shipments increased to an average of nearly 35,000,000 in 1891-1895, while in the same period Uruguay's net exports per annum advanced from about 77,000 bushels to more than 1,000,000 bushels. The total quantity of wheat exported from the six countries during the five-year period, 1881-1885, averaged 238,000,000 bushels, and for the five years, 1891-1895, 352,000,000 per annum, a total gain of 114,000,000 bushels. Tables compiled from the official statistics of the several countries are also given, showing the wheat area, production and exportation of the six countries from 1880 to 1896 in detail by years.

CORNELIUS FURGUESON DEAD.

He Came to New-York Penniless and Left a Fortune.

Cornelius Furgueson, ex-Supervisor of the former town of New-Utrecht, died at 9:53 o'clock last evening from typhoid malaria, at his home, in Cropsey Avenue, Bensonhurst. Mr. Furgueson was sick for more than a month, and during the last week his death was momentarily expected. He leaves three sons and two daughters, and a fortune of more than $1,000,000.

Cornelius Furgueson was born in Ireland sixty-one years ago. He came to this country when a lad, and for several years lived in this city, where he learned the bricklayers' trade.

"I had nothing," he was fond of saying in his later years, when speaking of his arrival in New-York, "but a tin pail and my hands and feet."

He had his head, too, and, though illiterate, was very shrewd. He left New-York and settled in New-Utrecht, now a part of Brooklyn, when the politics there was managed by the descendants of the old Dutch settlers. Mr. Furgueson soon gathered some followers and by hustling around got himself elected Supervisor, which office he held until defeated in the Reform campaign of 1894. He was always a Democrat, and, to a certain extent, one of the Brooklyn ring led by Hugh McLaughlin.

For many years Mr. Furgueson worked politically in concert with John Y. McKane, who ruled the adjoining district, Gravesend. From the creation of the office until it was abolished three years ago, Mr. Furguson was Shore Inspector at New Utrecht at a salary of $2,500 a year. He made money in contracting, and was also a successful speculator in real estate. He was interested in the development of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, and owned considerable property along the short front. His residence between the Bath Beach and Bensonhurst Stations is one of the handsomest in that section of handsome villas.

SMALL BOYS STOLE POSTERS.

They Assist the Police on Broadway by Their Crime.

"Theatrical posters on nice pine frames will make excellent bonfire material for election night," said the small boys of the Tenderloin yesterday afternoon as they gathered up and carried off display advertisements of Broadway playhouses scattered in closed doorways and in front of shop windows from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-second.

Employes of Palmer's, Hoyt's, the Bijou Theatre, and the Broadway Music Hall spent all morning in putting out lithographs of Miss Georgia Cayvan in "Squire Kate," "A Florida Enchantment," Smyth and Rice, and Weber and Fields. The frames were stacked in every available place until each side of Broadway looked like the boards of an advertisement bureau.

Not many minutes after the work was done a horde of youngsters swooped down upon the playbills and began to carry them off as fast as possible.

Promenaders stopped to watch the wholesale poster steal, and some one asked a policeman at Thirtieth Street and Broadway why he did not arrest the lads. He replied that many complaints had been received at the station house from shopkeepers, whose windows and doors were blockaded regularly every Sunday, and that the boys were merely assisting the police to clear the street.

WILL DRESS AS SHE LIKES.

Camille D'Arville Exchanges Letters with Hammerstein.

Camille D'Arville, who sings the part of Santa Maria at the Olympia, has decided that Oscar Hammerstein cannot tell her how she shall dress for her part. He threatens to discharge her to-night if she does not obey him.

She declares that it would be an insult to the public to dress as he desires she should, and says she will take the matter to court if he discharges her.

In the second act of the opera Santa Maria is supposed to be in a retiring room having a dress fitted by a tailor. The tailor, according to the plot, insults her, and she dashes to the stage without having put the dress on. When Miss D'Arville makes her hasty entrance she wears a short white, low-necked dress, plentifully adorned with ribbons.

Mr. Hammerstein ordered her to dress in accordance with the action of the part. She angrily refused, and then they exchanged written ultimatums.

Mr. Douglass Is Released.

Byron Douglass, the actor, arrested Saturday on a warrant charging him with not supporting his wife and five-year-old son, was arraigned again in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He offered $100 to his wife, who took it, and his lawyer, Marcus Mayer, guaranteed $200 more at the rate of $15 per week, which, he explained, would last until Mr. Douglass and the company he was with returned to this city in January, when he would again be in the jurisdiction of the court. Mrs. Douglass expressing herself as satisfied with this arrangement, her husband was discharged from custody.

W. W. Newton's Marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, yesterday afternoon confirmed a report that William Wilberforce Newton, Jr., brother of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, and Mrs. Henrietta Augusta Richardson of Boston were married by him in that church last Tuesday. Young Newton is a student in the New-York College of Dentistry. He is twenty-four years old, and the bride is forty.

AT HIS OLD COLLEGE HOME

MR. BRYAN SPENDS SUNDAY IN JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Six Years of His Early Life Passed There, in the Course of Which He Met the Woman Who Now Is His Wife—Will Talk to College Students This Morning and Address an Open Air Meeting in the Afternoon—Going to Alton.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have passed their Sunday here and most of the day have been at the residence of Dr. Hiram K. Jones.

Mr. Bryan spent six years of his life here as a student, two years at Whipple Academy and the rest at the Illinois State College. Mrs. Bryan was a pupil at the Jacksonville Female Academy, and the acquaintance which culminated in their marriage began here. The candidate and his wife naturally had a pleasant day in such familiar environments, meeting old friends and talking with them over their college days.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Bryan did not reach Jacksonville until nearly 2 o'clock this morning, after a run through the night over the Burlington Road from Quincy, many people had waited up to see them, and to cheer the candidate.

Little rest had been allowed the nominee in that fast ride. He was awakened twice, the first time to make a midnight speech to a crowd of torch bearers and shouters at Bluffs, and again at Mount Sterling, where neither the lateness of the hour nor the fact that it was Sunday would stay the enthusiasm of the Bryanites.

Mr. Bryan did not leave the train immediately on its arrival here, but remained in his berth until near 9 o'clock this morning. With Mrs. Bryan he went to the house of Dr. Jones, and later in the forenoon went to the State Street Presbyterian Church, where the pastor, the Rev. A. B. Morey, preached a sermon that had nothing in it about silver or gold. The church was crowded to the doors.

A number of small boys and some others who were not so small, all wearing strips of yellow ribbon, followed Mr. and Mrs. Bryan from their carriage into the building and gave a suppressed hurrah for McKinley.

Four houses of worship, including that attended by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, occupy the four corners of two intersecting streets, and the congregations of all these were dismissed about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were surrounded by quite a large assemblage when they left their church.

Mr. Bryan slept part of the afternoon, and the rest of his spare time was devoted to receiving old friends. He took tea with F. Dunlap, a Jacksonville banker, with whom he had been associated in local politics while a resident here.

Mr. Bryan to-morrow morning will visit the State College, and probably will talk to the students there about the time when he was an undergraduate. He will make a speech in the afternoon in the public inclosure known as "The Square," and at 5 o'clock will leave on his special train for Alton.

HAS HELPED McKINLEY.

Republicans Sure to Gain Through the Covington Affair.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—The political situation in Kentucky has changed greatly in favor of McKinley the last few days. The egging of Secretary Carlisle at Covington, the powerful eloquence of Bourke Cockran, and the conduct of the silver men in "howling down" sound-money speakers in almost every county have driven thousands into the McKinley camp.

Breckinridge is sure of victory in the Ashland District, and conservative politicians place his majority as high as 2,500.

The Palmer and Buckner ticket, had the election been held prior to the Covington affair, would have polled a big vote in this district, but it is estimated now that 80 per cent. of the 4,000 sound-money Democrats will vote for McKinley and Breckinridge, whereas not more than 60 per cent., or, perhaps not over 50 per cent., would have voted the Republican ticket but for the insult to Mr. Carlisle. In Fayette there are 1,000 sound-money men; 500 in Bourbon; 300 in Franklin; 400 in Henry; 200 in Oldham; 500 in Owen; 600 in Scott, and 500 in Woodford.

Hardin beat Bradley in this district in the Gubernatorial race last year by 4,078. Basing their calculations on these figures, and assuming that 4,000 sound-money votes will be given to Breckinridge, it is predicted that Breckinridge's majority will be over 2,300.

Speaking of the State as a whole, it is predicted the Republicans will get at least two new members of Congress and re-elect the five Representatives they now have.

BOTH PARADES ABANDONED.

Neither Gold Nor Silver Men Will March in Chicago Saturday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Instead of two parades next Saturday night there will be none. Both the free-silver men and the Republicans have abandoned the idea of marching through the streets on the date which each wanted. The workingmen's Republican Club, which secured the permit to march, changed its mind and marched last night with the railway men.

The silver men have issued an address to the public, which concludes as follows:

"In the traditional spirit that has always made the party of Democracy the party of law and order, we abandon our constitutional right to parade, and we submit to this oppression, hoping that the right of a free ballot yet remains, and confident in the belief that our cause will be fairly judged at the bar of the American people, and that the verdict will be rendered in the ballot box on the evening of Nov. 3."

In the word "oppression" there is a direct fling at Judge Tuley, himself a silver Democrat, but a man of too much conscience to interfere in a matter over which he has no jurisdiction.

JERSEYMEN OFF FOR CANTON.

Three Hundred Republicans and Democrats in Special Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Three hundred Republicans and Democrats left the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6 o'clock this evening for Canton, Ohio, picking up pilgrims at Elizabeth and Trenton.

The train was made up of four Pullman sleepers and seven day coaches. The party, through Controller Gibson of this city, will extend New Jersey's greeting to Major McKinley. It will reach Canton at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and leave that city at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Newark at 8 o'clock Tuesday night.

BET ON PALMER AND BUCKNER.

$1,000 to $1,200 that They Will Carry Two Southern States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The sum of $1,000 to $1,200 was wagered to-day in the Great Northern Hotel that Palmer and Buckner would receive the Electoral votes of two Southern States in the coming election.

P. M. Olcult, living in Brooklyn, and doing business in New-York City, and George A. Bechwell of Worcester, Mass., were the two men who made the bet.

Mr. Olcult bet the $1,000 on Palmer and Buckner, and Mr. Bechwell the $1,200 that they would not carry two Southern States.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Major McKinley went to church this morning with his brother Abner, taking advantage of the fine weather to walk to his place of worship.

Mr. McKinley said to-night he felt that his severest labor was over, though he expected to be busy up to the night before the election. There are many delegations coming this week, and some of them interesting ones. The delegation from Newark and Trenton, N. J., which is expected to-morrow, will attract more than ordinary attention, as will the visit of the sound-money men of New-England Tuesday.

Illinois Hotel Men for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—The Hotel World, published in this city, has taken a poll of Illinois hotels outside of Chicago, with a view to learning how proprietors and employes stand politically. Letters were addressed to 300 hotels. Responses thus far show the following vote: For President—McKinley and Hobart, 507; Bryan and Sewall, 73; Palmer and Buckner, 7; scattering, 1. For Governor—Tanner, 502; Altgeld, 67.

INSECTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Stupendous List Furnished by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Until one studies Bulletin No. 4, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, he can have no adequate conception of the number and variety of pests of the insect sort which are likely to infest the households of the land. The list of insects presented by the authors is well-nigh appalling, and the only excuse that can be offered for its presentation is that it is accompanied by a statement of the means and methods whereby they may be got rid of.

Mosquitoes and fleas are the first-class treated of, and of the former no less than twenty separate species found in the United States are described, and the names of eleven others given. Besides these the bulletin tells about the bedbug, blood-sucking conenose, fly, centipede, clover-mite, cricket, paper wasp, buffalo moth, or carpet beetle; black carpet beetle, clothes moth, white ant, silver fish, book louse, American spring tail, roach, ant, cheese, ham, and flour mite, cheese, or ham skipper; red-legged ham beetle, larder beetle, fruit, or vinegar fly; flour beetle, meal-worm, meal-moth, grain beetle, drug store beetle, cigarette beetle, white-marked spider beetle, brown spider beetle, granary weevil, rice weevil, pea weevil, bean weevil, flea weevil, coffee-bean weevil, gray moth, and grain moth.

DOUGHERTY HAS THE WATCH.

It Is Worth One Dollar and He Loaned Twenty on It.

Daniel Dougherty, who runs a hotel in Forty-sixth Street, near Broadway, though noted as being a shrewd business man, was neatly swindled last night.

Shortly after dark two well-dressed men entered his place. One of them called him one side and said: "Mr. Dougherty, you don't remember me, but I'm a friend of your friend, Mr. So and So. I've been playing poker all afternoon, and this party who is with me holds my gold watch for $20, which I owed him in the game. Now, I want to ask you to let me have the $20, and I will leave my watch as security. I don't want this fellow to have it, as it was given to me by my dead mother."

Dougherty gave him the $2 and took the watch. While the conversation was going on William Setherson, a bookmaker, of 226 West Forty-sixth Street, entered the hotel. After the departure of the two strangers Setherson asked Dougherty what they wanted, and on being told, said: "oYu've been buncoed. Those two fellows are professional swindlers, and the watch you've got is worth about a dollar."

Dougherty hastily pulled out the watch, which was an elaborate-looking affair, examined it and found that what Setherson said was true. He went to the West Forty-seventh Police Station, and reluctantly told his story, while Sergeant Morgan laughed, Doorman McGinley grinned, and the matron tittered. Dougherty declares that if he meets the fellow that parted with the watch his dead mother gave him the Coroner will have work.

FOUR BICYCLE INCIDENTS.

Two Girl's Hurt, One Man's Head Cut, Another's Knee Broken.

Miss Eleanor Cameron of 249 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle in Bedford Avenue, near the Eastern Parkway, yesterday afternoon, fell from her wheel. She was severely bruised.

George B. Hand, thirty years old, of 109 East Twenty-ninth Street, this city, fell from his bicycle in Eastern Parkway, near Washington Avenue, yesterday, and cut open his scalp. He went home.

Joseph Elfner, sixty-four years old, of 275 Elizabeth Street, was knocked down by a bicycle, in front of 3 Second Avenue, yesterday. His kneecap was fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The rider of the bicycle, John Granner, twenty-five years old, of 141 East Broadway, was locked up in the Fifth Street Station House.

Mary Madden, twenty-one years old, of 352 West Sixteenth Street, this city, while riding a bicycle on the Eastern Parkway, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, was run into by a light wagon, driven by two men, who then drove rapidly away. She was bruised about the face and body, but was able to go home.

Noted Jumping Horse Injured.

The sorrel gelding Amherst, owned by P. A. Hart of New-Brighton, S. I., was so badly injured on Friday that he cannot be used again. Amherst held the out-door record for high jumping. His exhibition record was made this Fall, before the officers of the National Horse Show Association, at the Richmond County Fair, when he cleared six feet eight inches, six inches better than the best previous out-door record.

The Reproductions of Colonial Silver by the Gorham Company include

TEA SETS,	FISH DISHES,
CANDELABRA,	SAUCE BOATS,
TUREENS,	CELERY DISHES,
MEAT DISHES,	WATER PITCHERS,
BLACK COFFEE SETS,	TANKARDS,
TEA CANISTERS,	WAITERS,
FRUIT DISHES,	TOAST RACKS,
BONBON DISHES,	LUMP SUGAR BASKETS,
TEA KETTLES,	BOTTLE STANDS,
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VEGETABLE DISHES,	SALTS AND PEPPERS,

affording a wide range in cost and selection of STERLING SILVER most appropriate for Wedding presents.

Gorham M'f'g Co.

Silversmiths,

Broadway and 19th Street.
Fifth Avenue and 26th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

FIGHTING AGAINST BRYAN

SINGLE TAXERS OPPOSED TO HIS 16 TO 1 THEORY.

Many Men Join in Denouncing the Dishonesty That Is Involved in the Payment of Debts with Depreciated Dollars Which Will Result from Free Silver Coinage—They Call It an Off-Shoot of Paternalism in Government.

That many Single Taxers are not supporting William Jennings Bryan in the present Presidential campaign is attested by the names of many prominent men attached to a printed circular, in which is shown undoubtedly the sentiment of a large number of followers of Henry George. The list of signatures includes a large number of those who have been prominent in the single-tax movement. In no uncertain language they declare themselves as unalterably opposed to any change in the present financial basis, and brand the free-coinage idea as a curse.

The circular reads in part:

"The undersigned, who are firm believers in the wisdom and necessity of a single tax upon land values, to the exclusion of all other forms of taxation, feel it to be their duty, in view of the effort made in some quarters to identify the single-tax movement with the demand for free coinage of silver, to protest against any such effort, whether made by friends or enemies of our cause, and briefly to state our own position.

"We claim for ourselves no right of infallibility, nor do we question the honesty of purpose of those single taxers with whom we disagree upon this question. All that we ask of them is that they shall not attempt to identify the single-tax movement in the public mind with the demand for free coinage of silver, while for ourselves we desire to make the public understand that some of the most earnest advocates of the single tax are opposed to such demand and do not support the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. * * * We are glad to observe that not only he, [Mr. George,] but most of the other single taxers who have declared themselves as supporting Mr. Bryan, have at the same time disclaimed all belief in free silver, basing their decision to give such support upon grounds entirely distinct from the currency question.

"We thoroughly sympathize with the motives that have led them to this decision and would gladly join in action that would raise, in logical terms, a protest against the evil conditions which paternalism in Government has brought upon us. But to us it is clear that the demand for free silver is but another of the off-shoots of this paternalism with which our country has so long been cursed.

"Much as we may deplore the setting aside for the moment of all issues in which, as Single Taxers, we are really interested, we cannot disguise from ourselves that in this campaign there is but one issue—that of free silver; nor can we delude ourselves with the idea that any gain can be made for the cause of the people by supporting Mr. Bryan, while denying the monetary doctrine for which he stands and to which he has subordinated every other issue.

"We are unflinchingly opposed to the public and private dishonesty that is involved in the payment of debts with the depreciated dollars that we believe would result from free-silver coinage at 16 to 1."

Included among the signers are:

Thomas G. Shearman, G. St. J. Leavens, Byron W. Holt, Whidden Graham, E. J. Shriver, John R. Waters, W. E. Barker, Lawrence Dunham, C. S. Chamberlain, John J. Murphy, Preble Tucker, New-York; Charles H. Delano, Thomas Dontze, J. G. Parsons, H. Rowley, Brooklyn; William Lloyd Garrison, James R. Carret, C. B. Fillebrown, Louis F. Prang, Massachusetts; Bolton Smith, Tennessee; Samuel Milliken, Pennsylvania; F. E. Hathorn, Iowa, and R. T. Snediker, Kansas.

APPEAL TO IRISH VOTERS.

Other Questions than That of the Honor of the Flag at Home.

Thomas St. John Gaffney, a well-known lawyer of this city, and one of the organizers of the McKinley League, has made an appeal to Irish voters to stand against "the National degradation that would of necessity be the result of a continuation of Democratic rule."

In the course of this appeal, he says: "But there are dangers which threaten that flag abroad just as critical and just as momentous as those which menace it at home. How has the party of free trade, free silver, and repudiation expressed itself on the great subject of foreign policy and National defense?

"Upon the question of the inviolability of American citizenship the Democratic platform is silent. The Nicaragua Canal is ignored, and the question of securing adequate naval stations for our warships is never mentioned. The platform does not even indorse the historic Venezuela message, the only expression of Americanism that emanated from Cleveland during his term of office."

In conclusion, the appeal says: "Let them [the Irish voters] rally round the standard which symbolizes National honor at home and abroad, and which has been uplifted by McKinley and the Republican Party, and I have no doubt that the vengeance which has been corroding the heart of every Irish exile will within this generation be tragically gratified."

Will Miller Speak for Belden?

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, said that James J. Belden would be defeated for Congress by 5,000 majority. He believes that McKinley will carry the Syracuse District by 6,000 majority. He cannot believe, he says that ex-Senator Warner Miller will go into his county to speak in the interest of Mr. Belden's candidacy. All the 16-to-1 banners in Syracuse, besides having the names of Bryan and Sewell, bear the name of Belden. "It is not reasonable to suppose that Mr. Miller would place himself in the position of supporting such an alliance," says Mr. Hiscock.

Frank Campbell Despondent.

Notwithstanding that ex-Controller Frank Campbell, the Popocratic National Committeeman, left for his home, in Bath, in a fit of despondency last night, the State Committee continues to claim everything. James C. Truman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued a statement last night calling upon the Popocrats to make a final struggle, and predicting that Bryan would have an emphatic majority from Lake Erie to Montauk Point.

To Receive Election Returns.

The Republican State Committee is making elaborate preparations to receive the election returns. Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel has been engaged and a number of telegraph wires will be run in there. There will be direct communication with principal cities of the States and with Chicago.

Mr. Depew to Speak.

A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Mayor Strong will preside. Speeches are expected from Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Edward Lauterbach.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ALCOHOL FREE OF TAXATION.

Information Wanted by the Committee Investigating Its Use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Joint Select Committee, created at the last session of Congress, to investigate and report upon the question of the use of alcohol free of tax in the manufactures and arts, has prepared a series of interrogatories, which will be distributed throughout the country to such parties as are thought to be interested in the question.

The report of Mr. Henry Dally, Jr., who was commissioned to investigate the workings of foreign laws governing the use of untaxed alcohol in the manufactures and arts, has been submitted, and contains very full and extremely valuabe data covering Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. It is the earnest desire of the committee to secure all possible information bearing upon the subject, and it is hoped that parties interested will submit their views to the committee promptly. Sets of the circular letter and blank for replies will be supplied to any applicant by addressing the Chairman, Room 21, Senate Annex, Washington, D. C.

The committee, which is composed of three members of each house, will probably assemble in Washington soon after the middle of November for the purpose of formulating a report to Congress, accompanied by the draft of a law which will place domestic industries on as favorable a basis as similar industries in foreign countries. During their sessions in Washington hearings will probably be given in order to supplement the information obtained through the interrogatories above set forth. Due notice of the time of such hearings will be given to the public. The following is the letter of inquiry:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1896.

My Dear Sir: At the last session of Congress a joint select committee of the two Houses was created to obtain information with regard to the use of alcohol in the manufactures and arts free of tax, and to investigate all matters relating thereto. In furtherance of this object will you communicate to the committee any information at your command upon the following points:

1. How much alcohol is used in the United States in the business in which you are engaged, according to your best information?
2. How much do you use in your individual business?
3. Would there be an increased use of it in the trade with which you are connected if it were free of tax?
4. If so, to what extent?
5. Do you use wood alcohol or grain alcohol, or both, and if both, in what relative proportion?
6. Would methylated and unmethylated spirits be substituted for wood alcohol and other substances if they could be used free of tax in your manufacture?
7. What is the present difference of cost in this country between wood alcohol and grain alcohol, and has this difference fluctuated to any great extent?
8. Is the alcohol used in your business consumed in the process of manufacture, or does it form a part of the product offered for sale, or is it recovered?
9. What proportion of the total cost of the product manufactured by you is tax-paid alcohol?
10. If the alcohol remains in the product, could it be profitably recovered so as to be resold as alcohol either in the case of methylated spirits or of pure alcohol?
11. Would the use of alcohol free of tax in the business in which you are engaged lead to frauds upon the Treasury and consequent loss of revenue? Please state fully.
12. Would the use of free alcohol in such business result in stimulating or increasing the exportation of your product?
13. Will you put yourself in communication with other parties engaged in your branch of business so that representatives of your industry may be prepared to give the fullest possible information upon the points above indicated, in addition to the reply which you make to this letter?
14. Is there an association representing your industry? If so, please give me the names of the officers and prominent members thereof, with their Post Office addresses.

As it is desirable to receive the fullest information from you and to utilize it to the best advantage, will you please write your replies on the accompanying blanks and mail them in the inclosed envelope addressed to "Hon. O. H. Platt, Chairman Committee on Alcohol in the Manufactures and Arts, Room 21, Senate Annex, Washington, D. C." Very truly yours,

O. H. PLATT, Chairman.

THE CZAR AS A STAR GUEST.

What His Visit Cost France, and What It Was Worth to Paris.

The Czar's visit cost the French Government 7,000,000 francs, or £280,000. Half this sum was spent by the War Office on the Chalons review, the bringing of soldiers to Paris for the escort, and other services, and also on the mobilization of special troops for the guard of the railway lines along which the imperial train traveled. It is interesting to compare with this debit the credit of profit to Paris as shown in the correspondence of the London Times:

"A few statistics prepared from authentic data and certainly approximately near the truth, have been handed me by a friend who has a taste for this sort of information. They go to prove that Paris has, after all, made what is called in business 'a good thing' out of the recent fêtes. During, or just before, the days of merry-making there came to Paris from the suburbs, the provinces, or abroad between twelve and thirteen thousand persons, who passed on an average nine days here. The average expenditure per day of these visitors, including railway traveling, food, and lodgings was about 17f. 50c., or 157f. 50c. for the nine days. For 1,250,000 visitors a total is reached of nearly 197,000,000 francs, in round numbers 200,000,000 francs. Naturally, this sum does not include purchases, but only such expenses of which it may be said that there is now nothing left. Of this sum an eighth must be assigned to railway traveling, 7,000,000f. to locomotion in Paris, at Cherbourg, at Versailles, or at Châlons, 32,000,000f. to lodgings and to the hire of balconies and windows, 24,000,000f. to cafés, café concerts, brasseries and theatres, which, however, during the first five days were little frquented by strangers, 6,000,000f. to unforeseen expenses, and more than 100,000,000f. for eating and drinking. Out of these 100,000,000f. the city gained from ten to twelve millions by the octroi, and the net profits accruing to householders and purveyors of meat and drink in general can be reckoned at about 58,000,000 francs. On the Tuesday and Wednesday the supply of bread ran out in the Madeleine quarter, and one of the restaurants, surprised by a veritable invasion, bought of a baker who had, by chance, shut up his shop without having sold out his stock, 110 pounds of bread for 280 francs.

Shinglemaker's Suit for Damages.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Oct. 23.

A suit for $100,000 damages was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Nathan B. Bradley of Bay City, Mich., against Ravaud K. Hawley of Cleveland and Thomas McGraw of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., alleging breach of contract.

Nathan Bradley says he is the assignee of Russell M. Bradley of Chicago, who turned over his property to him on March 29, 1891. Russell Bradley was the owner of a shingle mill at Bay City, Mich., and Nathan Bradley says that the former entered into a contract with Hawley and McGraw to move his mill to Marquette, Mich., with the condition that Hawley and McGraw would bring to his mill between six and seven millions of feet of lumber from the Dead River, on the upper peninsula, in Michigan. The plaintiff was to make shingles out of the logs, and he claims that he was to receive $1.05 and $1.10 per 1,000 for the shingles, according to their quality.

Bradley says Hawley and McGraw delivered 2,000,000 feet of lumber of an inferior quality, and refused to live up to the contract. He thinks that $100,000 will cover his losses.

Confident About Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

An Eastern newspaper says that if there was any occasion for doubt about Wisconsin this doubt has lately been dissipated. A mistake. No doubt has been dissipated, because none existed. Nobody who knows the State has believed at any time that Wisconsin would go for Bryan.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE, Sixth Ave., 13th to 14th St.

NEW ANNEX, 53, 55, & 59 West 14th St., running through to 15th St.

We Invite Inspection.
We Urge Comparison.

If we had advertised in yesterday's papers the PHENOMENAL VALUES we offer this week, the largest of the papers would have been filled up.

DO NOT FAIL TO COME AND SEE.

FACTS ABOUT BERLIN.

Social Changes Indicated by a Census of Occupations.

From The London Times.

Some statistics have just been published relating to the census of occupations taken in Berlin in the middle of last year. A peculiar feature presented in the general result is that the number of persons actually engaged in professions, trades, or productive industry has increased by more than the total addition to the population since 1882. On June 14, 1895, the population of Berlin was 1,615,517, as against 1,156,945 in 1882. Of the former 700,063 were employed in a trade or profession of one kind or other, as against 474,953 in 1882. The total number of persons dependent on those in active work was 789,106 in 1895, as compared with 581,792 in 1882. Independently of these there were respectively 65,285 of no fixed occupation in 1895, and 42,197 in 1882. The number of persons in domestic service in the German capital had very slightly increased in the fourteen years, having risen from 58,003 to no more than 61,063. The changes which have been brought about during this interval in the numbers employed and the numbers dependent are shown best by the percentages of the population so classified at the two periods. Thus, in 1895, of every 100 inhabitants of the capital, 43.33 were engaged in trades or professions, as against 41.05 in 1882. The domestic service class were represented at the two periods by 3.78 and 5.01 per cent. respectively, and the class without occupations by 4.04 and 3.65. Another curious fact which is brought out by the results is that the number of persons engaged in commerce and traffic has increased more rapidly than those whose calling concerns productive industry and manufactures generally. In 1895 there were 404,481 employed in productive industry, as compared with 288,292 in 1882, while in commerce and traffic the numbers of the two periods were 180,916 and 110,544 respectively. In other words, in 1882 there were 25.76 per cent. pursuing productive industries, whereas in 1895 there were only 52.85 per cent. On the other hand, the relative numbers engaged in commerce and traffic rose from 21.38 per cent. in 1882 to 23.64 in 1895.

It is only in textile industries and certain branches of art industry that the figures show a slight decrease. In metallic manufactures, on

GIRL'S MEMORY OF A FACE

ON IT DEPENDS THOMAS MURPHY'S LIBERTY.

He Is a Prisoner for the Third Time in Six Days—Miss Doherty Saw the Portrait of a Rogue Which She Says Is That of a Man She Saw Rob a Woman Months Ago—He Avers that the Police Are Hounding Him.

Thomas Murphy, fifty-one years old, employed at the Morris Park race track and giving his address as 638 Lexington Avenue, was accused in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday of robbing an unknown woman of an unknown amount of money on an unknown date.

Miss Rita Doherty, a very good-looking girl, described as a clerk in a dry goods store, was his accuser. In her affidavit she says that in May last, while riding on a south-bound Lexington Avenue car, her attention was drawn to a man standing opposite to her. There were seats vacant in the car, and the fact of his standing attracted her.

The man had his hands in the pockets of his overcoat and she saw him push his hand through the bottom of one of the pockets and take a purse from the satchel of the woman in front of whom he was standing. He jumped off the car at Twenty-seventh Street, and a few moments later, when the woman discovered her loss and said, "My God! I've been robbed," Miss Doherty answered: "I saw that man do it." Miss Doherty did not try to stop the man because she was afraid.

Attempted to Take a Watch.

About two months later, some time in July, the affidavit continues, when on a Thirty-fourth Street car, traveling east, she saw the same man try to unpin a watch from a woman's dress. She called out to the woman and the man left the car. Miss Doherty is sure that Thomas Murphy is the man she saw commit the one theft and attempt the other.

Miss Doherty lives in the Richford Flats, 233-235 East Sixty-ninth Street. She was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after she had parted from Detective Sergeant Sheridan, who had escorted her to and from the court, but she declined to affirm or deny the insinuation of Murphy's lawyer that she is in the employ of the police. She said that she had nothing to add to the statement contained in her affidavit.

Detective Sergt. McCauley, who, in the absence of Capt. O'Brien, was in charge of the Detective Bureau, tells the police end of the story.

"On Monday of last week," he says, "Miss Doherty, impelled by curiosity, I suppose, called at Police Headquarters and said that she would like to see the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery. As soon as she saw the portrait of Murphy, No. 94, she told me the facts as sworn to in her affidavit, and said that Murphy was the man she had seen on the cars.

"We know Murphy to be a crook and arrested him at the Morris Park race track. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where Miss Doherty pointed him out from a line of about a dozen others."

Murphy, through his counsel, Abraham Levy, denies that he is a crook, pleads innocence of the crimes charged against him, and declares that the detective department is hounding him because, when he came out of jail twenty-five years ago, former Superintendent Byrnes befriended him and put him in the way of earning a living.

McCauley says that the only work Murphy has done in many years has been of the kind described by Miss Doherty.

Frequently Arrested.

Since Superintendent Byrnes left the department Murphy has been looked upon by the detective force as a dangerous pickpocket. He has been arrested more than a dozen times on suspicion, only to be released when arraigned in court. In January last, on testimony that he declared to be perjured, he was held in a police court and acquitted when tried in General Sessions.

Twenty-five years ago he was convicted of larceny, and served two years in prison. When he came out of prison he decided, he says, that honesty was the best policy. Superintendent Byrnes befriended him, and to that he attributes the animosity of the present head of the Detective Bureau.

On Tuesday last Murphy was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court as a suspicious person. There was no evidence against him, and Magistrate Wentworth ordered him discharged from custody. On Thursday he was arraigned again on a like complaint. Detective Sergeant McManus said that his orders were to arrest Murphy whenever he saw him near a crowd. In answer to a question, McManus admitted that it was more than twenty years since Murphy had been convicted of any crime.

"I should like to know," said the Magistrate, "for how many years a man's single crime damns him in the eyes of the police of this city? Must he prove himself high in the councils of the church and show that he has independent fortune before you will leave him alone? He is discharged. He should not have been arrested."

McManus mumbled something about "orders," and Magistrate Wentworth retorted sharply that evidence and not orders decided a man's right to his liberty.

Promise to Miss Doherty.

The secret of the two arrests of last week was explained by Miss Doherty's affidavit. The police have been trying to find the woman who was robbed in the Lexington Avenue car. Miss Doherty was promised when she gave the information that she should not be called upon to appear in court, and that her identity should not be disclosed.

The Magistrates have refused of late to remand suspicious persons while the Detective Bureau hunts for evidence against them, and the only way the detectives could get Murphy to headquarters without violating the letter of the law was by arresting him in the afternoon after the Police Courts adjourned and taking him to Mulberry Street for possible identification.

Miss Doherty nearly fainted yesterday when swearing to her statement. She revived under the influence of a drink of water, and insisted that there could be no mistake in her identification. In consenting to hold Murphy until to-day on the affidavit which he referred to as "distressingly vague," Magistrate Wentworth insisted that there should be no further adjournment. Three times he repeated to Detective Sergeant McCauley, "At 2 o'clock to-morrow." Murphy gave bail at $300. He is not known at the address he gave to the police.

At the examination to-day counsel for Murphy will endeavor to prove that the accusation is an attempt on the part of the police to railroad his client to jail, and that it was, at least, not curiosity that took Miss Doherty to the Central Office to examine the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery.

Found with Stolen Property.

William Sullivan, twenty-three years old, was held for trial in $500 bail in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of attempting to steal a horse and wagon, the property of the American News Company. The horse and vehicle were missed from the stables at Franklin and Centre Streets Saturday evening, and were found in Worth Street, in the possession of Sullivan about midnight. Sullivan said at the time of his arrest, and also when arraigned in court, that a man had hired him to drive the rig.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. Famous for their beauty, high quality and low prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

CALLOUS RATHER THAN CRUEL.

In discussing the difference between "slaughter thirst" and "blood thirst," a writer in The Spectator says that the so-called "bloodthirsty" Prince is usually only a perfectly callous person who wishes to be finally rid of his enemies in the quickest and easiest way, or who believes that terror is the strongest instrument of government.

Indifference to human life can become, and often does become, quite perfect, as when Tilly explained the horrors of the sack of Magdeburg as an indulgence to his soldiers, or when Napoleon, for the amusement of some mistress of a night sacrificed fifty of his soldiers in an escalade which he knew to be positively futile for any military purpose. Nero probably felt no pleasure in the death of his victims, but only relief at their removal, and if Philip II. had been given to introspection he would have explained his own conduct in dooming the inhabitants of the low countries to death as a measure of policy justified by their rebellion and their heresies.

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If it is true that Charles IX. of France stood in his balcony during the massacre of St. Bartholomew shouting out: "Kill! kill!" it is probable that the true bloodthirst had come upon him, the raging desire to take life as a relief to the burning hate within; but his mother, who planned the massacre, was probably free from any impulse of the kind. Her motive was anxiety for her children's dynastic safety, coupled, it may be, with dislike for men in whose religious separateness she had detected, what certainly existed, a deep trace of the revolutionary spirit.

Whether in rulers like the French terrorists there was not also some of the passion which is always visible in the great poisoners, the thirst for a supreme and sudden exercise of power, may be doubted, but only Carrier can be at all clearly shown to have exulted in bloodshed, or rather in slaughter for its own sake. Nadir Shah, who in Northern India piled up columns of heads, and the late Shah of Persia, who tore out trays-ful of eyes, would, we imagine, have declared, and declared truly, that they terrorized from policy, and had no personal pleasure in the death of any man. They would have had no sorrow in the destruction of half the human race, would have felt about it as little as the Mongol chieftains who proposed to a son of Tchengis Khan to extirpate the people of China and turn their provinces into grassy steppes excellent for feeding horses, but if all their world had been patiently submissive they would have slaughtered no one.

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It is difficult for modern minds to realize the mental condition of such men, or conceive that they could be free from a devilish lust for blood, but it is quite possible that they felt no more about killing in cold blood than great soldiers of the more brutal type have felt about killing on the field of battle. Such horrors were incidental to their work, and they overlooked them, as Marcus Aurelius or Diocletian overlooked the sufferings of the thousands of Christians whom they doomed to painful deaths.

Abdul-Hamid seems, among rulers, to approach a step nearer to the true bloodthirst. His Armenians are so submissive and such good taxpayers that it is difficult to believe that in sanctioning their massacre he is not influenced by the desire for bloodshed for its own sake; but even he never sees his victims, and can control his appetite when convenient. It is conceivable, too, to those who have studied the history of fanaticism, that he believes himself in some dim way to have the right to slay, that he is really appointed to be what all the Sultans call themselves, the Hunkiar, the man-slayer, divinely intrusted with the right and the power to remove all infidels dangerous to Islam. It seems to the English of to-day an impossible belief, but something very like it must have been in the mind of the first Simon de Montfort when he extirpated the Albigenses, and of Alva when he drowned the low countries in blood

No Weight at the Earth's Centre.

From the St. Louis Republic.

"G. H." of East St. Louis asks the following curious question: "If it were possible to bore a hole a foot or more in diameter entirely through the earth, and to then start a hundred-pound ball to falling through this 8,000 miles of hole, at what point would it stop?" In answer to this we will say that weight, in the sense to which our correspondent alludes, is the measure of attraction of gravitation; or, in other words, it is the measure of force with which a body is attracted to the earth. This attractive force decreases both ways from the earth's surface. Therefore, if a ball should be started on the tour outlined in your query, its weight would decrease to a certain extent with every yard of its flight (or fall), until finally, upon reaching the centre of the earth it would have no weight whatever. This curious state of affairs would be brought about by the gradual lessening of the force of attraction, or gravitation, until the centre of the globe is reached, at which point the ball would be held in suspension, as though fixed by numerous magnetic points. In other words, at the centre of the earth the phenomenon of weight is entirely wanting.

The Solid South.

The solid South politically means all the States south of Pennsylvania, save Delaware. The solid South includes Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas. Delaware has at times been included in the solid South, but not properly. The term was intended to include these tSates in which, because of slavery, the Confederacy and the large number of negroes they contained, the white people to a large extent acted together politically, the result being that the party representing the Democracy was in an overwhelming majority. In enumerating the Southern tSates in a commercial or industrial sense, Maryland, West Virginia, and Missouri are sometimes not included, but they are part of the South politically, and are certainly intended by all intelligent speakers when using the expression, "The Solid South."

Our Later Revolution.

From The Boston Transcript.

An English lady recently wrote to remind a certain Boston Colonel of a promised souvenir, and assured him in advance of her gratitude to her friend "the American Colonel who fought in the War of the Revolution." Now, for a man who owns up to sixty years, this was a little startling. Yet, the English lady only meant the war when the Southern States were in revolt. From her point of view her phrase was not a bit doubtful.

A Mob's Speedy Vengeance.

DE SOTO, Mo., Oct. 25.—The ten-year-old daughter of Frank E. Settle, a farmer, was maltreated Friday evening when returning home from school by Barney Courtway. A posse, led by a constable, was soon on the trail, and Courtway was captured. It was only a few moments until an enraged crowd of sturdy farmers relieved the constable of his prisoner, and a courier, who has just arrived from the scene, brings the news that he was tied to a tree, severely whipped and otherwise punished, and then turned loose.

M'MEENEY'S LIVING TOMB

RESCUED AFTER OVER TWENTY HOURS OF HARD WORK.

Buried to His Head by the Caving in of a Trench—The Difficult Work of the Band of Rescuers in Freeing Him from His Position—Mayor Seymour of Newark Directs the Operations—A Collection for McMeeney's Family.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Bernard McMeeney, employed by Thomas Manning, a sub-contractor, was engaged with two others in digging a trench in Oraton Street, near the corner of Chester Avenue. It was intended to connect the main sewer at this point with the sink leading from a tenement house situated at the corner of these streets. The main sewer pipes are buried nineteen feet below the street. The excavation at 1:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon had been completed to this depth, and McMeeney had commenced making a tap of the connecting pipes.

His companions had gone above on a ladder. While he was working he felt the earth around him suddenly give way, and in a moment the whole wooden sheathing, which had been on each side of the excavation to protect the walls, fell in, and he was covered up to his ears with sand, rocks, and pieces of the sheathing. His arms were securely pinioned, but by an effort he could throw his head back, and in this way keep his face clear of the dirt.

He called to his friends, who themselves had witnessed the accident, but they were afraid to go near. Finally they yelled to him, asking if he was hurt. The answer came back, "For God's sake hurry up. My legs are twisted across a board, and I think they are broken."

Dr. Morris's Aid.

Dr. Clement Morris was immediately sent for. When he arrived he was warned not to descend the embankment, but decided to risk it and see what could be done for the imprisoned man. He got within five feet of him, when he concluded it was dangerous to go further. McMeeney told him that his sides and legs pained him very much. Dr. Morris, seeing that it would require many hours to get the man out, gave him a stimulant. He secured a gas pipe five feet long, placed one end in McMeeney's mouth, and in the other slowly poured a large drink of brandy.

In the meantime a large crowd had gathered, and preparations were being made to get to him. It was found too risky to tamper with the old excavation, and a dozen men went to work to dig a new trench, an extension of the other. When they had proceeded several hours in their labor they discovered that it was impracticable to do this, as they had no boards to protect the walls from caving in, and the jar of the picks loosened more of the earth around McMeeney, causing it to drop on him.

Somo one suggested that they dig a trench from the Chester Avenue side, and all hands again went to work with greater energy. By this time it was dark, and the work had to be done slowly. They labored until midnight, when the man was reached, but he was so tightly fastened that he could not be moved. After digging for some time longer the men encountered a large rock, weighing 900 pounds, lying directly in their way. To unearth it meant certain death to the unfortunate man, and this avenue had to be abandoned. They succeeded, however, in removing much of the substance around the upper part of McMeeney's body, and at 6 o'clock in the morning had uncovered the man down to his hips. While the work was going on the men were constantly in conversation with him, in an endeavor to cheer him, and at various times during the night they gave him nourishment in the shape of milk punches, whisky, and hot coffee.

Mayor Seymour to the Rescue.

Mayor James M. Seymour first heard of the accident early yesterday morning. He immediately ordered a large force of men to be sent to the rescue, and said the man must be gotten out at any cost. He summoned Police Captain Corbett and a squad of policemen and personally took charge of the matter. When he reached the spot there were fifteen hundred people around the place. He ordered a rope stretched covering a hundred feet square, and instructed the police to allow no one to enter except those engaged in the liberating of the man. Then he instructed Contractor S. A. Keating to devise a means to extricate McMeeney and put the city's force to work on it.

New sheathing was sent for, and the men began digging a trench on the Oraton Street side. They commenced thirty feet from the fallen wall and opened an entrance six feet wide, slanting at an angle of forty degrees. As the earth was thrown out heavy planks were inserted on each side, and lowered as the excavation became deeper. When McMeeney was reached it was found that he was surrounded by rocks, some weighing more than 100 pounds. These were taken away and passed from one man to another up the incline until they were landed above. In this way all the obstructions were removed until his body was clear to just below his knees.

It was then thought that he could be pulled out, and three blankets were placed around the body and a rope adjusted under his arms. A number of men from above took hold and attempted to haul him up. As they did so, the unfortunate man gave a scream of agony, and the rope was slackened. The space where McMeeney was fastened was too small for more than one man to work in. This necessitated slow work, and another attack was made on the substance which held his feet. In a few minutes another effort to pull him out was made, but his evidences of suffering were so pronounced it was again given up. He insisted that his legs were held by a log lying across them.

Lifted to the Ground.

Finally a small hand shovel was secured and the work began of digging a well hole around the man. At 6 o'clock this was completed, and a stretcher from the St. Michael's Hospital ambulance, which had been in waiting all day, was taken down into the trench. McMeeney was placed on it, and in a few minutes was lifted safely above.

As the stretcher emerged from below in the hands of a dozen sturdy men cheer after cheer rent the air from the hundreds who had remained about to witness the outcome of the rescue. McMeeney, who was perfectly conscious, was placed in the ambulance and driven to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained no internal injuries, with the possible exception of a fractured rib.

McMeeney is forty-five years old, and worked for twenty-five years for L. J. Lyons & Co.'s iron foundry. He has been unemployed for some time, and this was his first occupation for many weeks. He commenced on this work last Tuesday. He has a wife and four children, and lives at 63 Union Street. His wife did not learn of the accident until late Saturday night, and then did not know where he was. She went to the various hospitals, but could learn nothing until yesterday morning, when she read in the papers that he was still imprisoned. She immediately set out for the place, but was not permitted to look at or talk to her husband. Those in charge persuaded her to enter the house from which the original trench was made, and she sat at the window during the entire day watching the movements of the rescuers.

During the afternoon a collection was taken up among the spectators for the benefit of the McMeeney family, and about $150 was contributed.

Praise for Jack Crowley.

There were many words of praise for Jack Crowley of the rescuing party. He was walking with his wife Saturday night when he heard of the accident. He sent his wife home, and, although a stranger to the imprisoned man, worked incessantly until he was rescued. It was he who removed the obstacles which finally liberated McMeeney, for which he had labored twenty continuous hours.

IN HONOR OF APOSTLE ELIOT.

A Union Meeting of the Churches of Newton, Mass., in His Memory.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—On Nov. 28, 1646, the apostle to the Indians, John Eliot, preached his first sermon to the Indians at Nonantum, now a portion of the City of Newton. The members of the Eliot Church at Newton, which was named for the distinguished apostle, to-day appropriately celebrated the event.

At the morning service the Rev. Dr. Ezra H. Byington of Newton preached an historical sermon upon the apostle. In the evening the usual services in all the churches were suspended, and a union service was held in Eliot Church. It was attended by nearly 2,500 persons. Appropriate addresses were made by Dr. Francis B. Hornbrooke, pastor of the Channing Unitarian Church; the Rev. George E. Merrill of the Immanuel Church, Providence; Dillon Bronson of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. William H. Davis, pastor of the Eliot Church.

The civic celebration will be held Nov. 11.

Russian Military Notes.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

As the military forces of Russia on a war footing contain upwards of three millions of combatants, it would appear that something more than "coercion that does not of itself mean war" would be required to enable any nation of Western Europe to settle the Eastern question without first consulting the Czar. This vast army is raised throughout the Russian empire, liability to serve being almost universal. As a rule, service with the colors lasts for five years, and in the event of a mobilization of the forces, the field troops would be brought up to war strength by calling in reservists who had served five years in the ranks. The field troops and field reserve troops, together numbering 2,000,000 of men, would be formed into field armies, which would each comprise a number of army corps, rifle brigades and reserve divisions. The remainder of the forces consist of fortress and depot troops and Imperial militia.

The "three-line rifle, pattern 1891," has been introduced in place of the single-loading Berdan rifle. The new rifle carries five rounds in the magazine, is of small calibre (.3 inch,) and has a smokeless ammunition. On service the bayonet scabbards are left at home, and the quadrangular bayonet is carried fixed. The barrel of the rifle is uncased and screwed into the body, an arrangement which helps to lessen the weight, and, in fact, the rifle, with bayonet fixed, weighs only nine and one-half pounds, or about one pound less than the Lee-Metford rifle and bayonet used in the British service. The regulations recognize four kinds of infantry fire, viz., volley fire, which may be used at all ranges; individual fire, which is employed at 500 to 600 paces; individual concentrated fire, (the fire of all the men of a section or squad at a common object,) up to 1,200 paces, and mass fire, at greater distances than 1,200 paces. When within 200 or 300 paces of the enemy fire attains its maximum intensity by the employment of magazine fire. After a successful bayonet charge the shooting line must continue its advance to the far side of the captured position, and press the enemy by a rapid fire. A frontal attack must be supported by one on the flank. When acting on the defensive, infantry must put forth every effort to shake the enemy by fire, and then attack him with the bayonet.

Throughout the Russian cavalry the men are armed with a curved sword, thirty-four and one-half inches long, and rifle and bayonet. In the Cossacks, the front rank carry a lance. In artillery the Russians are particularly strong, and their armament and projectiles are of the latest and most approved pattern. The active army and field reserve troops alone contain upward of 500 batteries, manning over 4,000 guns. General staff officers form a closed corps, and are recruited from those who pass the General Staff Academy. The duties of the general staff, broadly speaking, include the movements and operations of the army, the intelligence of the enemy, and reconnaissance of the theatre of war.

It is laid down that on marches, when at a distance from the enemy, it is of the first importance to study the comfort and convenience of the troops by separating arms, and sending on billeting parties and bakers to provide for the wants of the troops beforehand. When near the enemy, however, and on a march that may lead to an encounter, the troops advance closed up as much as possible, in columns, and aim mainly at swiftness and secrecy.

What Wine Is Worth.

From The London Times.

The largest quantity of champagne ever put up to auction without reserve was sold at the London Commercial Salesrooms on Wednesday afternoon by Messrs. Molly, Kelly, Graham & Co. The sale was on account of an eminent firm of New-York bankers, which had ordered the wine to be reshipped from New-York, where it was imported in the early part of 1894. In all 10,000 dozen of Première Qualité was offered, and prices opened at 52s. per dozen in bond, but the enormous quantity to be disposed of soon began to tell on the buying capabilities of the room, and it was not long before values had descended to the level of 40s., from which there was a gradual decline until the final lots were disposed of at 30s. per dozen. The catalogue comprised no less than 999 lots of 10 baskets, each of which contained one dozen bottles or two dozen half bottles. A very large concourse of buyers was attracted from all parts of the kingdom to Messrs. W. & T. Restell's sale at the London Commercial Salesrooms. The catalogue contained many important parcels of wines, the principal of which was 1,037 dozen of Irroy's 1884 champagne, which formerly belonged to Francis Tillett, trading as Messrs. Blackwood & Co., now in bankruptcy. The wine, which was imported in 1887 and was the balance of the celebrated cuvee '63, was well competed for and sold for 87s. to 81s. per dozen, duty paid. A lot of fine claret, "Château Lafite," vintage 1878, (a little over ten dozen bottles,) realized the high figure of 86s. per dozen, duty paid, but some important parcels of port and sherry went very cheaply. A consignment of 225 pipes of port, described as a tawny, useful wine, with a 1s. duty, sold, without reserve, at £10 15s. to £12 5s. per pipe in bond. This was followed by the offer, without reserve, of sixteen butts and eighty-six hogsheads of sherry consigned by Señor Don Juan Garcia of Jerez, in whose stock they had been for many years. The old East India sherry, described as of old-fashioned style, for which the shipper's price was £45, free on board, realized no more than £11 10s., while a parcel of very old fruity Pasado, which was priced by the shipper at £48, went for £12 per butt in bond. Three parcels of Gonzalez, Byass & Co.'s wine, however, fetched rates more nearly approaching valuation. One of nine hogsheads, valued at £39, making £20 10s., and another two of three butts two hogsheads, valued at £42, brought £29 10s. The first parcel was Carrascal sec of 1873, and the last two Macharnud of 1880. Five parcels of sparkling Burgundy were also submitted. These, embracing 220 cases which had been shipped by Julet Ouvard as a trial to introduce his wines on the English market, met with fair attention and realized 20s. to 45s. per dozen. Some 168 hogsheads of Australian wines were sold without reserve to close accounts. They were all shipped from Adelaide, and made fairly good prices. The white wine, with a shilling duty, making 2s. to 2s. 2d. per gallon, and red wine 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. A fine lot of old Scotch whisky realized 2s. 9d. per gallon in bond.

Reforms Need more than a Day

to bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

TO BROOKLYN BY TUNNEL

PROJECT FOR FOUR RAILWAYS IN TWO TUBES.

Owners of Stock in Several Brooklyn Lines and Other Capitalists Have Formed a Company That Expects to Construct the Tunnel and Terminals for $6,000,000—Aldermen in This City Have Granted the Privilege.

A corporation has been formed to construct a tunnel between this city and Brooklyn, under the name of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company. The Board of Directors is composed of the following:

B. S. Hennessy, President; Otto Andrea, Secretary and Treasurer; Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn; J. N. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroads; Henry W. Slocum, former President of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company; James C. Church, Secretary of the Nassau Railroad system; Emerson McMillan, and A. B. Cornell. It is probable that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will be represented by Clinton Z. Rossiter at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the new company.

Frederick B. Esler, an attorney of this city, who has had considerable experience in tunnel and railroad building, is the counsel for the company, and is, in fact, the principal promoter of the project. He formed a constructing syndicate, and a charter was taken out under the Railroad Tunnel act passed for this purpose in 1893. An application for the tunnel privilege was favorably acted upon by the Board of Aldermen of this city, and eventually approved by Mayor Strong Aug. 6, 1896.

Why They Applied Here First.

The New-York board was deemed to be the most apt to develop serious opposition to the scheme, inasmuch as the demand for rapid transit between the two cities is, from the necessities of the case, less in this city than in Brooklyn.

James C. Church, the Secretary of the Nassau Railroad, said to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"All that the company requires now to carry out its plans is the favorable approval of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. Application was made to the Brooklyn Board on Oct. 5 last, and at a meeting of the Board last Tuesday the Railroad Committee received a hearing, and there was no apparent opposition on the part of the Board.

"The company has offered to pay each city 2½ per cent. of the gross receipts, which is, by far, the largest offer ever made by any railroad corporation, and it is a magnificent offer, seeing that the project does not interfere with the private or personal rights of any citizen of either city, as the company will buy the property necessary to it.

"The proposed tunnel is to run from the junction of Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, across the East River, in almost a straight line, parallel to the Brooklyn Bridge, to the New-York terminus, at Park Row and Ann Street. It will be brilliantly lighted by electricity, and will contain the proper heating and ventilating conveniences. By this means from 60,000 to 70,000 passengers can be transported in an hour, and be connected with the various trolley or cable lines at either terminus.

Dimensions of the Tunnel.

"The general plan of the tunnel is to have two tracks in two tunnel tubes, thus making it a four-track scheme. These tubes will be 8,700 feet long, and the dimensions of the two tunnels together will be 45 feet wide.

"The height all the way through will be 28 feet, and the grade at either end will not be more than 4 per cent.

"The tunnel will come to the surface at both terminals, so that all cars that converge at the points mentioned will be able to make easy connection with car lines in either city.

"With the exception of sixty feet in the middle of the river, the roadbed is composed of rock, and will make the plan more feasible than the Hudson River tunnel. Two great shafts will be put down close to the river on its opposite sides, to the tunnel depth, and from these four 'breasts' can be simultaneously worked.

"All the material excavated and raised through these shafts will be carried away by barges on the river. Should it be found necessary to expedite matters by excavating also from the termini of the tunnel, little inconvenience, if any, will be caused to the public, as all the work will be on the company's own land, purchased for terminal purposes. The openings near the river will be, upon completion of the work, converted into ventilating shafts.

"For the avoidance of the possibility of even fictitious damage claims, the company proposes to procure right of way by purchase wherever the line passes under private property. The cost of this is estimated at $3,500,000. The cost of the Brooklyn Bridge was $15,000,000, yet the tunnel proposes to afford more rapid transportation for the total sum of $6,000,000."

Minerals of India.

From The London Times.

From Dr. Watt's review of the mineral production of India for the past year, it appears that the production of coal, though increasing with great rapidity, is not keeping pace with the consumption. Last year the production was 4,370,000 tons, or just 55 per cent. more than the previous year, (ten years ago the production was just 1,250,000 tons,) but the import of coal was 800,000 tons, the largest on record except one year. Dr. Watt reminds us that coal is not used for domestic purposes in India, and this growing production and importation show growing industry. The figures, he says, "represent directly the magnitude of India's commissariat dealings with the world, the improvement in the facilities of internal communication, and the advancement of her manufacturing enterprise." Fifteen years ago the total supply of coal, local and foreign, in India was 1,500,000 tons; last year it was over 5,000,000 tons. The iron industry, on the other hand, progresses very slowly, the product last year being only 46,000 tons. The furnaces are almost wholly confined to Bengal, and to those places where coal is abundant in the immediate neighborhood of the ore, and where smelting can be carried on by European methods. In the central provinces ore exists in abundance, but the smelting is primitive and there are no authentic statistics. In Madras there is abundance of ore, but no fuel, while in Bombay there are both ore and fuel, but enterprise has not yet been systemically directed to smelting. The production of petroleum is almost entirely confined to Assam and Burmah. The Burmah oil wells last year produced 19,000,000 gallons—a considerable increase over any previous year—and in Assam the already small production decreased. The import of petroleum to India last year was 53,500,000 gallons, against 86,500,000 gallons the previous year. The gold produced was a little under 250,000 ounces, valued at 175 lakhs of rupees. Mysore contributed the whole of this, except a couple of thousand ounces. The Mysore mines cover an area nine miles long, worked by eleven companies, which give employment to over 13,000 men. There are sixty shafts, varying in depth from 30 feet to nearly 1,500 feet. The value of the gold produced in India is considerably more than that of the coal. Of diamonds only 215 carats were produced last year, valued at less than 20,000 rupees. Jade is the most important Indian precious stone in a commercial sense; the value of last year's production was 4½ lakhs, and of Burmah rubies and sapphires nearly 3 lakhs. Salt, however, is the most important of all the mineral products of India; last year it amounted to 1,069,000 tons, which considerably exceeds the average for the past five years.

M'CLELLAN'S LETTER TO LEE.

A Communication Said to Have Been Sent After Antietam.

From The Philadelphia Press.

At a social entertainment in honor of the Catholic Bishops in New-York City every one of the distinguished rectors and Bishops spoke with great earnestness of the peril which lies in the Chicago platform. And one of these pious men, a distinguished authority of the Catholic Church of the South, expressed the opinion that there was a far greater sense of the peril which is in these new doctrines in the South than the North believes to be possible. Then this prelate told a story which was listened to with intense interest, and which he said he had received himself from Gen. Longstreet. He said that after the battle of Antietam, when Lee's army was in retreat, Gen. Longstreet received a message from Gen. Lee, urging him to call at Lee's headquarters as soon as possible. Longstreet made haste to obey the summons, and when he had greeted his superior and chatted with him for a few moments, Lee took him aside, that he might have private conversation with him. When they were thus apart from others, Gen. Lee said to him:

"Gen. Longstreet, I have this morning received a letter from Gen. McClellan. It has given me a great deal of anxiety. I have sent for you to ask you what you think of it, for I confess that I am perplexed as to my own course."

Here Gen. Lee handed the letter of which he spoke to Gen. Longstreet, who, after reading it, found that it contained an urgent request from Gen. McClellan for a meeting either that day or not later than the next, for discussion of a subject of highest importance. As Gen. Longstreet handed the latter back to Gen. Lee he said to Lee: "What do you think of it?"

"I do not know what to think, and I wish you would give the subject careful consideration, and let me know to-night what your opinion is."

Gen. Longstreet asked that he might take the letter with him back to his own headquarters that he might read and re-read it, and consent was given. In the afternoon, as he was reading the letter again, Gen. Toombs called upon him, and Longstreet said to him: "General, I am going to take the liberty of showing you a letter which Gen. Lee received a few hours ago from Gen. McClellan, and to get your opinion upon it." Toombs read the letter, and then said: "There is something of the highest consequence behind that letter. My opinion is that Gen. Lee ought to see Gen. McClellan, so that he may know what purpose McClellan had in mind when writing it." And Longstreet said in response: "That, too, is my opinion. Gen. Lee asked my advice, and I was not ready to give it, but now that I find that your opinion and mine are the same, I shall say so to Gen. Lee."

He mounted his horse immediately and rode to Gen. Lee's headquarters. And he told Lee that he had taken the liberty of showing the letter to Toombs, and had found that Toombs and he were of the same opinion, which was that Gen. Lee ought to grant McClellan's request.

Gen. Lee said: "I, too, have been thinking this matter over, and I have come to an opinion. I reason in this way: Gen. McClellan cannot want to see me in relation to an exchange of prisoners or any kindred subject. There is perfect understanding about those things. At all events he would have so suggested in his letter. If he wants to see me about the conduct of the war he proposes a discussion which neither he nor I have any right to enter upon with one another. If he wants to see me with regard to any settlement of this strife, he is assuming authority for himself and for me which we do not possess. Those subjects are exclusively for the Administration at Richmond and the Administration at Washington. I will not see him."

Gen. Longstreet asked permission to retain the letter, and Gen. Lee consented to that. The retreat rolled miles away until Gen. Lee's army was safely intrenched upon the south bank of the Rappahanock.

This extraordinary proposition from McClellan is not referred to in McClellan's memoirs, nor in Gen. Lee's book. Longstreet intended to refer to it in his memoirs, but while writing that book his house was destroyed by fire and many of his most valuable memoranda were lost, including this letter. Before he died, he does not refer to it in his personal history. But he has told the story to his friends, among whom was the prelate who related it in this city the other evening.

Longstreet has his own idea of what McClellan had in mind, and he was satisfied that Gen. Lee was of his opinion. The battle of Antietam had been fought, and Lee had been driven south of the Potomac. It was a Union victory by reason of Lee's repulse, but it was not a full victory, because McClellan had permitted Lee to escape him. The impression which Gen. Lee had was that McClellan proposed to suggest a suspension of hostilities, and possibly to treat with Lee for the closing of the war, the only terms that McClellan would ask being the restoration of the Union. If the negotiations were disapproved by Mr. Lincoln's Administration then McClellan expected to go to the people with the plea that he had made honorable propositions for ending the war upon the simple basis of the restoration of the Union, and that he had been prevented from consummating those plans by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, a position which he thought would make him inevitably a powerful candidate for the succession to the Presidency.

That may not have been McClellan's purpose, but it was both Gen. Lee's and Gen. Longstreet's impression that it was what he had in mind when he sought this private conference with the General of the Southern Army.

This anecdote, which was told at the Union League Club, where the entertainment was given, made a profound impression upon some of the veterans of the war who heard it, and they, too, were of the opinion that the view which Gen. Lee and Gen. Longstreet took of the purpose which lay behind this letter was correct.

Inventor of Matches.

From The Chronicle.

France is about to honor with a statue the man who did not invent lucifer matches. In 1830, it seems, M. Nicolet, professor of chemistry at Dôle, in the Jura, was illustrating before his class the explosive properties of chlorate of potash, when it struck one of his pupils, Charles Sauria by name, that a combination of phosphorus with the detonating chemical might furnish a far more satisfactory means of kindling a fire than the old flint and steel. He set to work upon the problem, and his experiments and those of his friends were attended with success. A year or two afterward M. Nicolet visited Austria, and gave the discovery away to German manufacturers. Without wishing to rob M. Sauria of the posthumous glory which appears to be the only reward of his ingenuity, patriotism compels us to claim the merit of being the real inventor for one of our own nation. Mr. Walker of Stockton, by the use of chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony, was making friction matches as early as 1829. Young Sauria very likely never heard of his process, but the Germans certainly did, and it was from his original idea that their trade sprang up and fructified, until the composition of cheaper wood and labor and of improved machinery drove them out of the market.

Her Tax One Cent.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Some of the individual taxes in this city are interesting. The figures show the existence in Savannah of a number of good, snug fortunes, but they do not, as some might suppose, indicate the existence of any millionaires. If there are such in Savannah, it does not show up on the tax digest. There are many whose taxes on property amount to between 25 and 50 cents, there are several as low as 5 or 10 cents, there are two or three who pay the State and county 2 cents, and there is one who pays only 1 cent tax. This taxpayer is a woman who owns a small piece of land in the northwestern part of the county, the value of which is returned at less than $1. According to law, if she failed to pay this 1 cent, the property would have to be advertised and sold, and the legal fees for this process would run up to several times the value of the property itself.

260 Persons Confirmed.

Bishop McDonald yesterday administered the sacrement of confirmation to 140 girls, 110 boys, and 10 adults at St. Mary's Church, in Long Island City.

Wedding Presents.

The best designs in Solid Silver Tableware, also numerous other articles, such as Travelling, Cuckoo, and Crystal Clocks, Opera Glasses and Statuary, at very attractive prices.

A. Frankfield & Co.,
Importers and Jewellers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

THE AEROLITE DID NOT FALL.

A Western Brakeman's Yarn That Deceived Many.

From The Chicago Record.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Oct. 22.—People in Osawatomie date events from the falling of the aerolite. They say the Mayor vetoed the dog license two years before the aerolite fell or that Mrs. Dusenberry's twins must be eight months old because they were born about three years after the aerolite fell. And so it goes. The falling of the aerolite forms the basis of the Osawatomie calendar and is to Miami County what the French Revolution is to Europe.

This will seem the more remarkable when it is known that no aerolite fell.

During the Spring of 1893—the Spring in which the aerolite didn't fall—the heavens vouchsafed that section of Kansas not even so much as a rain. The precipitation of a hailstone would have been greeted as a meteorological marvel. April 8, 1893, was the day on which George Davis discovered in himself talents which his duties as freight brakeman failed to exercise. That was the day J. W. Joplin

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $2.00

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aida—8:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lion's Heart—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—His Late Wife—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—The Bohemian Girl—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1896.

HOPEFUL PROSPECT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Engineer PARSONS of the Rapid Transit Commission has been prevented from submitting the report of his plans and estimates for the underground railroad on the Elm Street route, the main features of which we gave some time ago, by the failure of the Commissioners to get a full meeting since it was ready. But unofficial statements have been given out which raise a hope once more that something is really to be done.

One great advantage of the Elm Street route is that it will obviate the formidable opposition that has been raised to tunneling Broadway. While we still believe that it would be an enormous advantage to that thoroughfare as well as to the public to have the main artery of rapid transit run through Broadway, the property owners are so fearful of injury to vaults and foundations and of obstruction to business during construction that there would be little hope of overcoming their opposition even if the court had not already discouraged the effort. Another advantage in the more easterly route is the greatly diminished cost, and the indefinite cost of construction in Broadway was the real basis of the decision of the Appellate Division against its use.

Construction of the tunnel can be carried on in Elm Street simultaneous with the proposed widening and extension at the lowest cost for such work and with practically no additional interference with traffic. In fact, there is virtually no traffic there at present, and the street will hardly be used except at crossings while the improvement is going on. The continuation of the tunneling up Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street and thence to and through the Boulevard on the west side and up Park Avenue on the east side, will be a comparatively simple matter.

There are several reasons for taking this as opening up a hopeful prospect for rapid transit in the near future. In the first place, there are no serious engineering difficulties in the way. There are indications that the property owners along the route so fully realize the benefit that is sure to result in the increased value of real estate and improvement in business facilities that the necessary proportion of them will promptly give their consent to the construction of the road. The estimated cost of the main line and two up-town branches, with a safe margin for contingencies, is $30,000,000, which is well within the limit of indebtedness which the city is authorized to incur.

It is thought possible to begin the Elm Street improvement and the construction of the down-town part of the tunnel next Spring, and as the work upon the underground road can be carried on in sections all along the route, the system so far as it is now planned could be completed within two or three years. It is recognized that it is not a complete system, but it is sufficiently comprehensive to meet immediate needs, and it would be capable of extension as its usefulness became demonstrated and the demand for larger accommodations was made plain. Once get a main line from the City Hall to Forty-second Street, and east and west side lines to the Harlem River in operation, and it will not take long for the expansion of population, the increase in the value of property, and the stimulus to business to reveal to all eyes the benefits of municipal rapid transit and to justify the early completion of the system.

AFTER THE DEFEAT OF BRYAN.

We have already spoken of the great sums of money, now withheld from trade and the industries in this country, which will be released and set at work in various projects after the defeat of BRYAN. All intelligent workingmen must see that their interests have been injuriously affected by the postponement of the beginning of work upon these projects, and that the free employment of this capital will operate to their great advantage. We quote the following remarks of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN, a prominent banker of Baltimore, as interesting evidence concerning the proposed use of money which is now idle:

"I know of at least $16,000,000 that will go into various enterprises, provided the cause of gold triumphs at the November election. Of this amount, $6,000,000 will be expended in the State of Maryland, including about $4,000,000 in the City of Baltimore. About $2,300,000 of this sum will be used in building electric roads, $1,200,000 in steam railroad construction, and $400,000 in the development of real estate and the erection of houses.

"With the exception of the real estate development, the capital needed for carrying out the improvements will be raised by the sale of securities, the negotiations for which are already far advanced, contingent upon the election of the gold-standard candidates. Should BRYAN be elected, these projects will be postponed indefinitely."

A similar account could be given of pending investments and projects, conditioned upon the election of MCKINLEY, in every large city and every State. An enormous sum of money has been withheld from investment in various undertakings, large and small, until the defeat of BRYAN should give the signal to "go ahead." If so much capital is waiting for that signal in Baltimore alone, it can easily be seen that the total for the whole country must be very great.

In addition to the idle money owned here which will be set at work earning something and employing men, we shall have money from abroad, money which has been taken out of the United States and will be invested again in our securities and enterprises of one kind or another after the Bryan silver shadow shall have disappeared.

In the consideration of all the signs of promise and encouraging conditions, the recent reports which point to an amicable settlement of the Venezuelan controversy in the near future should not be overlooked. Such a settlement of this question a few weeks hence would measurably stimulate the upward movement which must follow the decisive rejection of the Bryanite policy of repudiation and robbery.

THE PROBLEM OF TURKEY.

The striking statement by Rear Admiral ROE which we published yesterday morning presents a solution of the Turkish problem that has long been hinted at in the press of the Continent and openly discussed by a portion of the English press. But no such complete and convincing account has appeared of the military elements involved in that problem. It has been generally assumed that the Sultan would yield to what he believed to be the sure approach of war, because he could not doubt what would be the result of the war, if the powers were united. Admiral ROE shows that, while there can be no doubt of the result of actual war waged by the united powers, the surrender of the Sultan before he is hopelessly beaten in the shock of battle cannot be counted on.

But if it is hard for the powers to agree on a threat of war, agreement in the prosecution of a war sure to be difficult and possibly long is obviously much harder. Europe is a vast armed camp, from the shores of the Channel and the German Sea to the border of Asia, and on all the oceans ride navies only less formidable than the armies on land. Not only this, but in Africa and the remote islands and coasts of the Orient are many points at which the powers may at any moment come in conflict. What the statesmen in every chancellery strain every nerve to prevent is an actual outbreak of hostility. If hostilities on a great scale are to be undertaken, though against a common foe, the outcome would be perilously uncertain. And yet it is impossible to deny that the solution so ably outlined by Rear Admiral ROE is that which the course of events seems to be forcing on the powers.

A POLICE "THEORY."

An urban policeman, even if he call himself a detective, sometimes presents a singular spectacle when he possesses himself of a "theory." Sometimes he is indiscreet enough to frame his theory before the evidence is in, and when the evidence upsets it his struggles to maintain it are most ludicrous to view. Sometimes they are worse than ludicrous, as when his theory fastens upon the wrong man for a criminal. Lest the infallibility of his chuckle-headedness should be discredited, he is prone to persecute perfectly innocent people and subject them to scandalous annoyance.

What is true of the urban policeman is equally true of the suburban police or the rural constabulary. In truth, the rustic constable, who does not fall in with more than one crime a year and feels it officially incumbent upon him to form and impart a theory about that, is even more comic in his Bunsbyism than the case-hardened citizen. But nothing could be more comic than the spectacle just now presented by the suburban police of Yonkers. The unhappy death of Mr. ANDRUS has been the occasion of setting up in business a new Dogberry in the person of the Chief of Police of Yonkers. This functionary, when the case was brought to his attention, jumped to the conclusion that it was a case of suicide. The victim of the explosion had, according to the "theory," been experimenting with a bomb of his own devising, which had accidentally gone off. Why a sane man not in the dynamite business should be playing with high explosives in his own office the "theory" did not stop to explain. The author of this remarkable explanation made the mistake of confiding it to the reporters, and thereupon bound himself to stand by it in the face of any subsequent evidence. The subsequent evidence was that wires had been laid under the floor, connecting with an electric battery, and that by means of these appliances the bomb could have been exploded by a person outside the building. This evidence would have been quite conclusive against the theory of suicide, except to a policeman with a theory. The theorist in this case, however, shifted his ground only from accidental to intentional suicide, maintained that Mr. ANDRUS had arranged all this apparatus in order to kill himself and throw suspicion on somebody else, and even supplied him with a motive, in the form of a life-insurance policy for $50,000. This feat of detective sagacity quite eclipses anything in the metropolitan records and makes it very desirable that when a mysterious crime next occurs in Yonkers the local Sherlock Holmses shall obtain outside assistance.

THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Work was resumed in the Street Cleaning Department yesterday morning, except in the collection of paper, &c., which is under contract to Mr. TATE. This was done on an understanding with other contractors relieving the Commissioner from all responsibility should it be decided that their employés must be furnished under the civil service rules.

It is very desirable that this point, raised by the Controller, shall be settled definitely and promptly, and Col. WARING's radical action will not be without effect if that result shall be reached. The point seems an extremely technical one, and, though the opinion of the Corporation Counsel must settle it, it is not easy for a layman to find any foundation for it in the law or rules. If it be a substantial point, it is curious that it has so long escaped the acute scrutiny to which everything connected with the conduct of the Commissioner has been subjected. We have no desire to discourage the utmost and most exacting zeal for the letter and spirit of civil service reform, but Col. WARING is the last man in the present administration in whom such zeal would find a fair object of attack.

MR. CONSTABLE'S INSPECTORS.

In his very full and interesting statement of the working of his department and of the difficulties he has to meet, which we published on Saturday, Mr. CONSTABLE, the Superintendent of Buildings, declares that "many of the men who pass the civil service examiners are neither mentally nor morally fit to serve as Inspectors." Mr. CONSTABLE is himself so excellent a product of the movement to put the service of the city on the basis of merit instead of politics that we are sure that he would not intentionally do anything to discredit the civil service system, which is, on the whole, the most important result of that movement. But this is what his remark, if unqualified and unexplained, tends to do.

The examinations are not expected to turn out men completely and surely fit in all respects for their work. All that is or can be asked of them is to turn out the best of those who apply in an open and free competition. Their moral fitness it is impossible to test by examination. All that can be done is to require that every applicant shall furnish the testimony of citizens acquainted with his character, preferably employers or superior officers, that his character is good. His other qualifications are then tested by examinations for which the questions are made as searching and comprehensive as possible. If these are defective in the case of Inspectors, we have no doubt that the Civil Service Board would receive and respectfully consider any suggestions from Mr. CONSTABLE as to how to improve them.

But when all that can be done by examinations to test the fitness of applicants for employment has been done, the appointing officer has left to him a very important discretion and a corresponding responsibility. Regulation No. 36 says that "all employment [in the case of Inspectors among others] shall be provisional, and such provisional service shall continue six months, * * * during which period the person employed may at any time be peremptorily discharged from the service. If during that period the conduct and character of the appointee are found satisfactory to the appointing officer, he shall, at the close thereof, receive an appointment, but otherwise his employment shall cease."

It seems to us that under this clause, conferring the power that it does, an appointing officer has as much security for getting good men as he could possibly have under any system applicable to the public service. A larger discretion would admit the old abuses of the spoils system, while any defects in the examinations required by this plan can readily be remedied.

A CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

We have heretofore spoken of the greed of the Nail Pool or Trust and of the effect of this Pool's exactions upon the farmers in this country. Beginning in May of last year, the combination increased the price of both cut and wire nails, making a large addition every month, until the entire increase was more than 200 per cent. The very high prices thus fixed were maintained after the cost of the manufacturers' raw material had been largely reduced and have been exacted for several months past.

Such Trust extortion breeds Populism and Bryanism. The Iron Age publishes extracts from letters on this subject written by thirty-seven hardware merchants doing business in Iowa. We quote the following passages:

"We regard the present Nail Combination as a monstrous outrage upon the public. Fancy a farmer in Iowa selling oats at 8 cents a bushel and paying $3.75 for a keg of nails to build a corn crib; forty-seven bushels of oats for one keg of nails! Is it to be wondered at that they rush into Populism and free silverism, or any other 'ism' that will hold out even a promise of breaking down such extortionate and dangerous combinations? This matter is extensively used by free-silver orators in the West and is making many votes for BRYAN."

"Our customers are continually crying out against the Nail Trust."

"Everybody that buys nails of me talks about the injustice of the difference between the price of nails and the prices of farm products."

"Think of nails retailing here at from $3.15 to $4 per keg, and of farmers selling corn for 12 cents per bushel and oats for 8 to 10 cents a bushel. I never knew of such a steal."

"Where farmers were accustomed to buying nails by the keg, they now buy a few pounds at a time."

This Pool of the nail factories is one of the combinations which are protected and assisted by the tariff. While it compels farmers and all other buyers of nails in this country to pay extortionate prices, it sells nails in foreign lands at prices lower by about 40 per cent., thus overcoming there the competition of European manufacturers and even underselling these manufacturers in their home markets. The exports for the year ending with June last were 28,762,187 pounds, and the report for August shows that in that month the sales abroad were at the rate of 32,000,000 pounds per annum.

The Republicans will have votes enough to elect Mr. MCKINLEY, but the number can be increased and the defeat of BRYAN made more emphatic if the leading men of their party will promise to discourage hereafter what The New-York Tribune calls the "pernicious activity" of such combinations.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CEMENT.

This county will roll up a big vote for JOHN H. KETCHAM, since we are deeply interested in the preservation of our present protective duty on hydraulic cement. At Rosendale and elsewhere in this county, there are 2,000 men employed in thirteen cement factories. We have to meet the competition of the Portland cement dealers of England; of those at Stettin, in Germany, and those at Alp Nauch, in Switzerland. The Wilson law reduced the duty on cement. [Judge CLEARWATER of Ulster County, in The New-York Tribune, Oct. 25.]

These remarks are found in our neighbor's review of the political situation in the Eighteenth Congressional District. While we desire that the Republican nominee in that district shall be elected, we do not think his interests will be served by a misrepresentation of the provisions of the present tariff.

The Wilson law did not reduce the duty on hydraulic cement; the paragraph in the present law relating to such cement is an exact copy of the corresponding paragraph in the McKinley tariff, and is as follows: "Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds."

It is a fact, moreover, that the average annual imports of such cement under the present law have been less than the annual average under the McKinley tariff. Here are the figures:

1891	$4,021,998
1892	3,855,572
1893	3,760,444
1894	3,265,087
Average	$3,725,775
1895	$3,409,937
1896	3,839,321
Average	$3,624,629

Let us have the truth about the new tariff, in the Eighteenth District and elsewhere.

Senator BLACKBURN deplores the ruffianly conduct of his party friends toward Secretary CARLISLE in a manner that invites its repetition. If Mr. BLACKBURN's name could be clouded, this is the kind of thing that would cloud it.

The Consul of the United States at Ghent, Mr. MORRIS, has some curious ideas about the effect of the proposed free coinage of silver. He remarks, in a report of which we published a part yesterday, that many of the workingmen in Belgium are idle and that "free silver would bring them hurrying to America." As "64 per cent. of the Belgian people are illiterate," these immigrants, he thinks, would not be welcomed here, but the immigration movement "is exactly what will take place if we are to have a depreciated currency, which will kill the trade of the Belgians." The proposed displacement here of the standard gold dollar by a dollar having only half as much purchasing power would not kill the trade of the Belgians. It would paralyze our own trade and industries and throw a great number of American workmen out of employment. Belgium would profit by our folly. At the present time, under the gold standard, our iron manufacturers are beginning to undersell the Belgians in foreign markets. The adoption of the proposed free-coinage policy here would largely reduce the wages of those American workmen who should not be entirely deprived of employment, and we do not see why wages much lower than those now paid here should be more attractive to Belgians than those which Americans now receive. Under the gold standard we shall be able eventually to overcome the Belgians in some neutral markets without any reduction, and probably with an increase, of wages here. Consul MORRIS should indulge in a little study of the currency question before he forwards his next report.

Mr. HARBY of this city writes to The New-Orleans Times-Democrat a full account of how he tried to persuade Major MCKINLEY to say that he would oppose a new Force bill for the South, and failed. It would have done Mr. MCKINLEY no harm to reply to Mr. HARBY's letter, but his views on the doctrine of infant damnation would have been about as pertinent to this canvass. There will never be another Force bill, and would not be if the vote north of the Potomac were unanimously Republican.

The Denver Republican likens BRYAN to MARTIN LUTHER. The syllogism running through the article is something like this: LUTHER was in the minority; BRYAN is in the minority; therefore BRYAN is another Luther. But so are prophets in a minority; mattoids are in a minority. Are mattoids necessarily prophets?

It will be recalled that seven Russian exiles or prisoners who had escaped from Siberia and had undertaken to cross the Pacific in an open boat were picked up at sea, two or three years ago, and brought to San Francisco, where they became objects of sympathy, owing to the prevailing belief there and in other parts of the country that they had been punished unjustly for "political" offenses. They were clothed and fed by the charitable, and enabled to earn a living by honest work. Our neighbor, The Tribune, in its correspondence from San Francisco, shows how the good people who befriended these men were misled. It appears that these Russians had been sent to Siberia for crimes that would have exposed them to punishment not less severe in this country, and in California they resumed their criminal practices. All of them have served time in the prisons of the State. One of them was hanged recently for an atrocious double murder, and the only member of the gang who was not suffering punishment was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years, last week, for burglary. Refugees from Siberia who may reach California hereafter will meet a cold reception.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Los Angeles man, who doesn't want his name mentioned—possibly because it is Ananias—has been making the eyes of a local editor bulge out with awed amazement by describing in cautiously vague terms an invention by which a whole fleet of ironclads can be destroyed without the slightest danger to the attacking party and at a ridiculously small cost in money, time, and effort. Of course it is to "revolutionize naval warfare," and the moment the Angelesian reveals his secret, the building of armored ships will cease. In case of war the discovery will be placed at the service of the United States, but till then—unless the Cubans overpersuade him—nobody can have it. The plan is neither aerial nor submarine, being worked from the deck of any old thing that will float, and when in operation it will "weave a mesh that means sure destruction" around the helpless foe, and produce "a moral effect almost equal to panic." The Californian editor says the inventor has made such disclosures to him "as must carry conviction to any unscientific person that the scheme is all that he claims for it."

—Interesting information continues to come from Chicago about the number of New-York's residents. It seems that the respective registration figures of the two cities prove Chicago to be the larger. So The Chronicle asserts, though it kindly admits that "if New-York could fairly count the population of the other towns included within what is called 'Greater New-York,' its total registration of voters would be greater than that of Chicago." It wouldn't be "fair," however, because "to do this New-York would be obliged to overstep State lines." Then follows a valuable disquisition on the fact, which New-Yorkers cannot hope longer to conceal, that "New-York and Brooklyn are as unlike as New-York and Boston, while Jersey City is unlike either, and the Hoboken vicinity is again sui generis."

—Mention was made in this column the other day of a New-Orlean's editor's surprise because somebody had thanked him for a complimentary paragraph. He said it was the first example of such gratitude he had seen in the course of a long editorial career. The editor of The Merchants' Review of this city has been more fortunate. He says: "We don't know how the experiences of newspaper men generally compare with the experience of the New-Orleans scribe, but although the vanity of many business men is absurdly flattered by some of the trade papers, and so much space given to personal mention and to portraits as to make it seem inevitable that the subjects thereof must be spoiled, yet the acknowledgement of such acts are often hearty and graceful, and such, indeed, as to encourage the trade scribes to persevere in that course."

—Boston's Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has received from London a somewhat peculiar expression of the esteem it excited in England. Sergt. Major CLARK, who writes "H. A., H. A. C." after his name when he has time, sent the gift and The Boston Globe describes it as "a white marble bas relief, set in a heavy mahogany frame, representing the head and features of the late ALBERT, Prince Consort, with a fac simile hand of the Queen placing a rose on his brow." This is a little difficult to understand, as the language used in Boston often is. It is lucidity itself, however, when compared with the darkness which confronts one who tries to figure out what relation exists between the sculptured episode and the Ancient Artillerymen.

—Under the rules of the British Board of Trade, vessels sailing in Winter from American ports south of Cape Henry can load till they show six inches less of freeboard than is required when the port is north of that point. The theory is that in the former case less severe weather is encountered on the voyage to England. Just now the rule is taking a lot of money out of the pockets of Philadelphia's merchants and giving it to those of Baltimore. Naturally, the Quakers are in a great state of mind over this, and have almost as poor an opinion of doing business under conditions imposed abroad as Mr. BRYAN himself has. More sensible than he, however, their plans of action look to nothing more fierce than the presentation of proof that the regulation could safely be modified and the two cities be put on an equality.

—The Birmingham (Ala.) State Herald says that Democratic voters everywhere should commit to memory the names of their party's Presidential Electors, and declares that only after doing so can one mark his ballot and be sure it will count as he intended. One cannot help hoping that this idea will spread widely among a certain class of Southern and Western voters, for, if they try to carry out the suggestion, not one in twenty of them will consider himself qualified to vote. It requires the exercise of quite a little mental power to learn thirty-six names by heart in a week.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. ETTA SHIELDS, a direct descendant of one of the oldest families in Virginia and a part owner of the historic Gunston Hall property on the Potomac, just below Mount Vernon, was arraigned in a Washington Police Court, last week, on the somewhat peculiar charge of stealing 7,000 bricks, worth $35. Her accuser was a man who has been tearing down a building and had offered Mrs. SHIELDS enough bricks to build a new chimney at Gunston Hall if she would let him pile a lot of waste material for a while on some land she owned. She consented, and the cartmen whom she sent to get the bricks loaded their wagons, not from the pile of old ones, as the contractor had expected, but with a more expensive kind that lay near them. The Judge decided that there had been no larceny, and dismissed the case in short order.

—ELEANORA SOMMERS arrived at Philadelphia from Germany last week, en route for Buffalo and ADOLF KINDERMAN, her fiancé. She had a railway ticket and perfect confidence in her husband-to-be, but the Philadelphia Immigration Commissioner, an apparently oversuspicious person, persuaded Fräulein SOMMERS not to take any chances with the Erie County brand of her arrival and wait where she was and see what he would do. What he did was to hurry East on the first train, procure a marriage license, marry the young woman from Germany, and hurry back with his conscience-stricken bride to a region where more confidence is felt in the sincerity of love not brotherly.

—GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND lives near Gapland, Md., on historic South Mountain. He occupies, not one big house, but three stone cottages, standing side by side. The first contains his library, art collection, and bric-à-brac. The second is the real home and belongs to Mrs. TOWNSEND, while in the third "Gath," as distinguished from the man of family, has his abiding place. This somewhat peculiar arrangement has its obvious advantages, and though impracticable for most people, it is possibly the only solution for several problems of great antiquity

—Chicago inclines to the belief that Mrs. DWIGHT L. PERKINS is a wickedly satirical woman. She read a paper before the local Woman's Club on "The City Beautiful," and shocked her hearers and the newspapers by describing, not Chicago as it is, but Chicago as she, with feminine impracticability, thinks it ought to be—honestly governed, clean streeted, and ranking art above commercial prestige. Talk like this does well enough in New-York, but Mrs. PERKINS ought to have known, and probably did, that it would rather chill Cook County.

—SVEN ANDREASON applied for naturalization at Chicago the other day and failed to get it for a curious reason. ANDREASON is a Norwegian, and insisted that his papers should record that he renounced allegiance to the "King of Norway and Sweden." The County Clerk declared that there is no such monarch, though there is a "King of Sweden and Norway." Official accuracy and National pride found themselves at odds, and as neither would yield, a vote for sound money is lost.

—Intense indignation is expressed by the Confederate veterans of Texas because Gov. CULBERSON, in a recent speech at Galveston, denounced Gen. BUCKNER's surrender of Fort Donelson as "disgraceful." Letters in large numbers from men who served under the General at that time are appearing in the State press, all giving evidence that the surrender was a necessary act and showing that further resistance would have resulted only in wholly useless bloodshed.

—ANDREW FITZSIMMONS, who has been nominated for member of Assembly by the silverites of Elmira, is described by The Gazette and Free Press of that city (a Bryan organ) as "a fine, frank, fair, square, clear-headed, clean-handed, warm-hearted man, whose reputation is without spot or blemish." That would seem to be a curiously inept way to recommend a would-be repudiationist to others of his class.

—An imaginative Western reporter declares that Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER of the Salvation Army has a face almost identical in feature and expression with that seen in the pictures of LAFAYETTE, while her uniform and the manner in which her hair is worn—curly upon the forehead, combed back in a long cue upon the shoulders—make the resemblance still more striking.

—President JORDAN of Leland Stanford University has reiterated the statement that he will not accept the Directorship of the National Museum at Washington, but for all that it is said his name will be considered when the Regents meet in January, and an effort made to change his determination. As Mr. JORDAN gets $10,000 a year where he is, and the Museum pays its Director only $4,500, there would seem to be small chance for the effort to succeed.

—One of the candidates for Sheriff in Philadelphia is ALEXANDER CROW, Jr. As his admirers have made stuffed specimens of the bird with the same name a prominent feature of their electioneering efforts, the Jersey farmers are earning considerable money by supplying the demand, and they are doubly happy, because they think the destruction of crows is a good thing in itself.

—Acting under authority granted by the South Carolina Legislature, Gen. HUGH L. FARLEY is collecting and will publish in permanent form the rolls of all the companies raised in that State for service in the Confederate Army.

—In a letter to JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, ex-President HARRISON says: "I am glad to know that your brother (JAMES RANKIN YOUNG) is to be in Congress. His talents and experience will be valuable there."

The Sky for You.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

O the future sky is the bluest sky,
With never a cloud in view;
But the sky to-day is the truest sky,
And that is the sky for you!

For the work you have to do;
For the lives that lean on you;
Or gold, or gray,
'Tis the sky to-day,
And that is the sky for you!

There's a bird that sings to the future sky,
Where the blossoms drip with dew;
But the bird to-day makes the song of May,
And that is the song for you!

For the work you have to do;
For the hearts that cling to you,
'Tis the sweetest song
As it thrills along,
And that is the song for you.

FRANK L. STANTON.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

As a Help to England.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

When England can get our silver cheap she can take it to China, Japan, and India and get their products in exchange for this cheap silver, for silver to-day buys the same in India and China that it has done for many years, hence the cheaper silver is the greater advantage it is for England in her immense Oriental trade. If our mints were opened to the free coinage of silver then all of our silver which England would get she would have to pay for at the rate of $1.29 per ounce.

Supply and Demand.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

The opening of the mints of the world to the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into the common article of exchange would simply be obeying the natural law of money supply and demand and putting commerce, trade, and labor in channels of operation freed from the greed and avarice of the world's Shylocks.

Work for the Menagerie.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Gen. Sickles denominates the men who are fighting the banks and trusts as a menagerie. Abuse is not argument, but it may be stated that the menagerie will chew up the entire lot of wolves who have been feeding off the people for years by organizing bond syndicates, swindling bank schemes, and thieving monopolies.

Anarchistic Utterances.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

Who will say that the bimetallic campaign is sectional, that it is revolutionary, that it is anarchistic? The burden of evidence is against the supporters of the present system. All the threats, all the utterances which are likely to make ill feeling between the sections have come from the monometallists.

The Cheating Gold Dollar.

From The Cumberland (Md.) Times.

The cheating, or speculation, is done with the gold and not with the silver and copper. The 10 dimes, 4 quarters, 2 halves, or 100 pennies have always amounted to a silver dollar. They remain fixed while the gold bobs up and down, and is therefore the dishonest dollar.

Silver to be Bolstered Up.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

As soon as Bryan is elected, the Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Drexels, Morgans, Pullmans, Rockefellers, Armours, &c., will do as much to bolster up silver as they are now doing to pull it down, and the depreciation of it will be little, if anything.

No Harm to Anybody.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

There would be just as much gold in the world if free coinage were re-established as without it, and hence, it is impossible to see how any particular injury could be done to anybody by the restoration of bimetallism.

Intrinsic Values.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

No sane man will believe that if gold is no longer employed for money, its present chief use, it would still be as valuable because it is bright and pretty. This is the only argument in support of the doctrine of the intrinsic value of gold.

No Such Thing as Intrinsic Value.

From The Binghamton Leader.

There is no such thing as intrinsic value. Value is merely the relation of a commodity to the conditions that surround it, and it is absurd to contend that legislation cannot affect conditions or that conditions are not susceptible of change.

The Farce and Fraud.

From The Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

The currency is the main issue, but the true Democrat must not forget that the Chicago platform struck the first sturdy blow against the farce and fraud of life tenure in office.

What's Needed.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

Do the people need more confidence or more money? Don't ask Mr. McKinley. He has enough to eat and a comfortable home. Ask the people who are "too poor."

No Argument.

From The Cumberland (Md.) Times.

Nothing shows more clearly the absurdity of the gold-bug cause than their abuse of Mr. Bryan. They have no argument and resort to epithets.

WILL WAGES GO DOWN?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The latest Popocratic campaign lie, that employers will reduce wages as soon as McKinley is elected, is conclusively refuted by a retrospect of the conditions which prevailed between the adjournment of Congress in March and its reassembling in December, 1895. During all that period the condition of business and industry was, to a high degree, encouraging; many manufacturing establishments increased their forces and some of them voluntarily advanced the rate of wages.

So marked was the improvement that many politicians were in a state of consternation; Republicans who had intended their candidate to pose as the advance agent of prosperity saw prosperity forestalling its advance agent, and silverites well knew that with the return of health, the country would reject their quackery with disgust.

The renewal of the silver agitation was the main efficient cause of the reversal of the tide which began in December, though doubtless there were other contributing causes, notably the Venezuela scare. Now all the conditions are most favorable to a solid and permanent business revival as soon as the cloud of Bryanism is dispelled. In the light of all experience, even the experience of last year, what must be the effect of such a revival upon employment and wages? Evidently the increased demand for labor must advance the rate of wages, just as wheat and cotton have been advancing in price under the operation of the same law. WILLIAM GREEN.

Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1896.

The Principle of the Mattoids.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

In Bryanism lies concealed the active, repressive, tyrannical principle of the mattoids, who, in the name of liberty, always do very strange and destructive things. Ignorance and lawlessness must never be seated at the head of this American Government. Every voter who casts his vote for Bryan, if he does so, knowing what the Chicago platform calls for, declares that he wants a Jacobin revolution, a disastrous break-up of law and order, a destruction of private and public credit, and the fatal crippling of business and industrial activity. We want no mattoid to rule the United States of America.

TALKED ABOUT IN BERLIN

GERMANY TAKES GREAT INTEREST IN OUR POLITICS.

The Subject of Much Discussion and Editorial Comment—The Action of Sound-Money Democrats Supporting McKinley Causes Surprise—Cowardly Brutality of German Army Officers—The Driebund in Danger of Dissolution.

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BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The progress of the Presidential election campaign in the United States is watched here with the keenest interest, though more from a financial point of view than with any idea of contrasting the social positions occupied by the candidates. It is difficult, however, to get as yet even from the leading newspapers, which devote columns of space to the subject, an intelligent appreciation of the situation. Voluminous letters are received here by mail conveying to Germans the developments of the struggle, in which so many millions of their countrymen are interested, but few of the newspapers here follow an intelligent line of argument in discussing the questions which the campaign comprehends.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes an article notable from among the others, in which it embodies the general German notion of the situation. In the course of the editorial the paper says it is a rare thing in the political history of the United States that the Democrats of the old school stand solidly together, shoulder to shoulder, with their old Republican opponents to fight against the so-called candidate of the Democratic Party, Mr. Bryan, and it is still more surprising to old observers of political campaigns to see the Democrats of the Eastern States standing up for McKinley, despite the fact that he is the apostle of the doctrine of a high protective tariff, which they have consistently combated for years.

The Vossische, quoting from The New-York Handelszeitung in regard to the platform upon which Mr. Bryan is making his campaign, proceeds to argue that neither the principle of the currency nor that of the t especially inspires Mr. Bryan and his followers, who, the paper says, simply strive to carry themselves along the old lines of belief that the spoils belong to the victors. The article concludes by saying that neither the victory of McKinley nor the success of Bryan can ultimately affect the economic movement in the United States, which depends upon causes far beyond the struggle which is now taking place between the great political parties of America. The paper also ridicules the rumors which have been current in the columns of the English newspapers, furnished by their biased American correspondents, and which have been reproduced here, that the situation in the United States is such at the present time that a very narrow issue could involve civil war, and says that the Germans comprising a considerable part of the American populace would at all events accept the result of the election without the slightest dream of revolt against the voice of the majority as expressed by the suffrages of the people.

The Kreuz-Zeitung is rather inclined to support Bryan against the sound-money men, and denies that his speeches can be construed as a menace of rebellion as his opponents have alleged. The paper, however, condemns the Bryanite suggestions favoring repeal of the civil service reform enactments of Congress, and concludes by saying that the German electors in the United States seem to be again desirous to distinguish themselves as "the friends of their enemies, for that is what they do when they hold the stirrup for the Republicans to mount."

A Lieutenant's Cowardly Act.

The cowardly act of Lieut. Brusewitz, in murdering an unarmed civilian in a café in Carlsruhe, for which he was condemned to four years' imprisonment and dismissal from the army, instead of being sentenced to death as he should have been, is still the theme of general discussion, and is likely to lead to a general abolition of the swashbuckling practices in which army officers, too frequently drunk, have hitherto indulged, and consequently to a better feeling of public security when those aristocratic brawlers in the uniform of the "defenders of the empire" are abroad. Since the downfall of the poltroon, Brusewitz, many incidents of a character similar to that of his dastardly attack upon Siebemann at Carlsruhe have been brought to light, showing the extent to which the uniform of the Kaiser's army is being disgraced by officers upon whom its lincasement has the effect of turning their heads.

Among the recently revealed cases of brutality on the part of officers, there comes to the front the murder of a private named Karl Bauer, attached to the garrison at Riedlingen, Würtemburg. An officer whose name is not made public, presumably because of the strength of the influence behind him, took a dislike to Bauer, and for some trivial offense caused him to be stripped and scrubbed until he was almost flayed, pieces of the victim's skin hanging from his body. After this treatment Bauer was rolled up in a large piece of carpet and thrashed with heavy sticks. He was then released and sent to his quarters in the barracks. Crushed with humiliation and racked with pain, Bauer tried to commit suicide, whereupon the Lieutenant who had caused him to be punished went to him and beat him with the flat of his sword until he cried like a child. The wretched man was then left alone, and a second time he attempted suicide. He fired a shot at his head, but, being almost exhausted from the effects of his brutal treatment, he only succeeded in grazing his temple. He then put the muzzle of his pistol in his mouth and fired again, the second shot crashing through the roof of his mouth. In a dying condition he lay upon the ground for several hours, expiring finally from loss of blood. The military court at Riedlingen took cognizance of the man's death, and after deliberation rendered a verdict of suicide, ignoring the causes which drove the poor fellow to kill himself.

The Emigration Bill.

The new Emigration bill, which the Government has proposed for submission to the Reichstag at the next session of that body, which will begin on Nov. 9, differs from the previous measure in modifying the restrictions against emigration to other parts than German colonies.

It is reported that a sugar ring is in process of formation whose membership will consist of 400 German sugar manufacturers. This organization proposes to establish a central point for the sale of the products of German sugar manufacturers, and negotiations are in progress with a view of connecting the organization with the Austrian and Russian sugar trusts. The Freisinnige Zeitung, in an article announcing the proposed formation of this ring, characterizes the scheme as a gross outrage, having for its object the exploitation of consumers in an attempt to cement an oppressive German sugar monopoly. The scheme, the Zeitung says, must be suppressed at all hazards.

The Italian Royal Wedding.

The Bismarckian newspaper organs, in their comments upon the marriage of the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, to Princess Hélène of Montenegro, which took place in Rome yesterday, connect the incident with an English intrigue whose object is to isolate Germany and cause the withdrawal of Italy from the Dreibund, Maximilian Harden, writing to the Zukunft, says that the Dreibund is now only an external semblance of an alliance. Germany, he says, cannot reckon upon her allies, as she knows full well that Russia may at any moment give her assent to the scheme of an enemy (France) frantic for revenge. The Zukunft, in its comments upon the communication, traces the present position of Germany back to the policy of the Emperor and his Chancellor, Gen. von Caprivi, of disrupting that of Prince Bismarck and endeavoring to conciliate Russia.

The Berliner Tageblatt, criticising Prince Bismarck's communications to the Hamburger Nachrichten, the ex-Chancellor's personal organ, upon the origin of the entente between Russia and France, charges the Prince with having used his influence to discredit the Government of the Kaiser before the world, and suggests that the time has come when it is imperative that the current disclosures and criticisms adverse to the real interests of Germany should be stopped.

Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador to Germany, gave a dinner this week, at which were included in the list of guests Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador; Count Lanza di Busca, Italian Ambassador; Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and Miss Jackson. Mrs. Uhl and Miss Lucy Uhl were also present.

Ambassador Uhl also gave a dinner to Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, the retiring Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Vreeland previous to their departure for home. The guests included Lieut. Niblack, Lieut. Vreeland's successor; the members of the staff of the embassy; Mr. Chapman Coleman, formerly American Secretary of Legation; Prof. Guy Thompson of Yale College, who is engaged to be married to Miss Uhl, and Baron de Grancey, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy.

The Emperor will go to Meppen on Tuesday to observe the trial of a new quick-firing gun for the artillery service of the army. The experiment with the weapon will be made in strict secrecy.

A New Story of the Kaiser.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten publishes a new story of the Kaiser. According to the paper, the Emperor, while recently inspecting a body of naval recruits, noticed an unusually stalwart man in the ranks and asked him where he hailed from. The recruit, in broad Bavarian dialect, replied: "From Wiesbach, your Majesty."

"Did you understand whom I meant," the Emperor asked, "in addressing yon sailors about the foreign foe?"

"Yes, Russians."

"And enemies at home?"

"Prussians, your Majesty."

Prof. Eggeling, the celebrated German veterinary expert, who some time ago went to the United States to examine the mare Bethel, which it was alleged was entered in the German trotting races by "Bob" Kneebs, the American horseman, under the name of Nellie Kneebs, and for which offense Kneebs is now under sentence of nine months' imprisonment, and is still in jail awaiting the hearing of his appeal from the judgment of the court against him, has returned from his mission. Prof. Eggeling has made his report to the Central Criminal Court, as the result of his examination of the horse, and a rehearing of Kneebs's case will be held shortly. Kneebs is not in good health, and his friends are exerting every effort to procure a speedy hearing, confident that his release will immediately follow.

Prayers have been ordered throughout the empire for the safe accouchement of Princess Irene of Hesse, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, which event is expected to take place almost immediately.

Sophia Mousler, a colored woman, a native of the United States, was shot by her jealous husband in Lothringer Street, Berlin, Saturday, and died on the spot. Her husband was employed in the late Industrial Exhibition. He was arrested while standing over the body of his victim, but shot himself before he could be disarmed and died in great agony as he was being conveyed to the hospital.

Pastor Notbrott of the German-American Synod is about to make a tour of Germany for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures in aid of the American mission at Naipur.

Death of Baronet Sassoon.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir Albert Abdullah David Sassoon, Baronet, died at his residence, 1 Eastern Terrace, Brighton, last night.

Sir Albert Sassoon was created a Knight in 1872, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1890. He was the son of the late David Sassoon of Bombay, and was born in 1817. He was a merchant and banker of Bombay, and from 1866 to 1872 a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1873 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London in recognition of his having founded a hospital, a high school, and a mechanics' institute at Bombay. In 1866 the Queen made him a companion of the Order of the Star of India. Sir Albert leaves one son, Edward, who, in 1887, married Aline, daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, and three daughters.

FIVE DROWNED IN A LAKE.

Wife and Five Children Lose Their Lives.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—Andrew J. Stupe, a grocer of this city, accompanied by his wife and five children, went boating on Smith's Lake this afternoon. While moving about the occupants capsized the boat, precipitating the entire family into the water.

Stupe seized the youngest child and made dwesperate efforts to right the boat. The water, which was very cold, soon chilled those who held to the sides of the boat, and all except Stupe released their hold and disappeared beneath the surface of the lake.

Stupe succeeded in clinging to the boat until rescued, but the little child in his arms died of exposure before the rescuers arrived.

Buffalo's Harbor.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

As Buffalo has no harbor, but simply a lake front, there is an element of humor in the statement that $2,200,000 is to be spent there on "harbor improvements." So the Buffalo papers put it, however, and as the city, after the money is spent, will have a moderately safe anchorage for vessels of all kinds and sizes, the phrase does well enough.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The point is well taken. The Federal Government is about to construct a harbor for Buffalo, rather than to spend money on harbor improvements. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the commerce of the port of Buffalo is that, although it has grown to be as great as that of the port of New-York, during the season of lake navigation, it has reached these vast proportions without true harbor facilities. There has been a "Buffalo Creek," which, by dint of incessant dregding and opening up of interior slips and canals, has been made to serve as a refuge in bad weather and to afford terminal facilities for grain and merchandise. The "Creek" has always been crowded and inconvenient; this year its accommodations have been fairly overtaxed, and the men concerned in lake traffic are thankful enough for the assurance that next Spring the work is to begin that will provide Buffalo with what, in view of the commercial interests involved, it should have had many years ago—a safe and capacious harbor.

Odd Things in Natural History.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The spider's eyes are not in his head, but in the upper part of his thorax.

Of British birds the cuckoo lays the smallest egg in proportion to its size.

Leuenhouck says that the common caterpillar has not less than 200 muscles.

A white crow with pink eyese was recently caught at Durham, N. C.

A whale eighty to ninety feet long has a throat so small that he could not swallow a biscuit.

A negro living at Madison, Wis., has a live specimen of the common bullfrog which has three perfect eyes.

Ornithologists have discovered that crows have no less than twenty-seven different cries, each distinctly referable to a different action.

A distinctive peculiarity between sharks and whales lies in the fact that the former have eyelids and the latter none.

Land Long Held by One Family.

From The Boston Transcript.

There are many places in Norfolk County that have been in one family "since taken up from the Indians." The Tolman farm, in Sharon, is one. Until lately it has always been owned by a Tolman, but is now owned by Mrs. Maria Richards, the nineteenth child of the late William Tolman. A brother younger than she is now on the farm with her.

STORY OF A LABOR EXCHANGE.

A Western Co-operative Scheme Said to Have Spread Widely.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of the strangest things about the present financial and economic agitation is the way in which it ignores every issue but one, though it is impossible even to think of that issue apart from several others. Under the surface of all this storm over silver and gold, for instance, there is in progress a remarkable movement which probably not one Bostonian in a thousand has ever heard of, and yet which threatens to absorb utterly in a few years all labor and financial and social reform movements. It is the Labor Exchange—a curious sort of mutual bank and employment guaranteer which has spread all over the Western country. It is strongest on the Pacific slope, but has active branches as far east as Ohio, and its headquarters are at Independence, Mo. It takes the productions of its members, and pays them for these productions in "deposit checks," which are receivable in payment, at retail prices, for anything the exchange has on hand. This institution has often established factories and hires its members as employes, paying them in its checks.

Every one of these checks explicitly and conspicuously declares on its face that it is not redeemable in money, and on this account the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the obligations are not subject to taxation. Nevertheless, the exchanges often gives legal tender money for them, since they are commonly received a par by the retail stores wherever a successful branch of the exchange has been established, and at two places in the West they have been publicly quoted at a premium above United States money, so that it may sometimes be convenient for the exchanges to barter gold for its own checks.

Each local exchange employs one Superintendent to manage its business, and if there is a surplus profit in the business the benefit goes to the members in proportion to the amount of their deposits and the time they are left on deposit. Far from being a fiat-money institution, the Labor Exchange is bitterly hostile to the legal-tender system altogether, declaring it to be the worst enemy the workingman ever had. It is a sort of co-operative scheme, whose "paper" is based wholly on actual commodities, and is good for nothing else except the obtaining of commodities.

In some of its essential features the Labor Exchange is very much like the Provincial Land Bank, which became such a notable factor in the affairs of Masachusetts in the early part of the eighteenth century. This was no South Sea bubble, but an entirely solvent thing; it was based on the mutual principle, and made commodities really serve as money, and the Governor of the province, after "negativing" the elections of thirteen counselors and a Speaker of the House because they were Directors in the bank, had to appeal to Parliament to suppress it, which it did, by law, and Gov. Hutchinson declared that if Parliament had not interposed, "the authority of Government would soon have been entirely in the Land Bank Company." Is it conceivable that some such prominence will be attained by the Labor Exchange?

COLUMBIA - CALEDONIA.

The land we left—aye, to us dear!
We've sung it lood and lang;
But hae we nae a country here
As worthy o' a sang?
While Scotland's name and Scotland's fame
Wi' us can never dee,
Columbia noo we've made oor hame,
And praise to her we'll gie!
The Mither Land! The Mither Land!
Let's couple wi' her name
The Independent ither land
We noo hae made oor hame!

Shak' oot the starry banner's fauld,
And let the Thistle wave;
The rampant Lion's nae mair bauld
Than is the Eagle brave!
The land we're in's a peerless land,
As big as Scotia's wee;
Weel worthy by her side to stand
And aye oor hame to be!
We'll ne'er forget the Mither Land,
Nor need a Scot think shame
To sing wi' pride the ither land
We noo hae made oor hame!

The hame we had—the hame we hae!
O, lang and far ye'll ca'
Afore ye meet, if e'er ye may,
Wi' sic anither twa!
Auld Caledonia's first and best
O' lands across the sea;
And here's the glory o' the West,
The country o' the free!
God's blessings on the Mither Land,
And a' within the same,
And also on the ither land
We noo hae made oor hame!

JAMES D. LAW.

An Autumn Elegy.

I.

The woodlands redden to the Fall,
And through the shaken grass alway
A sad voice softly seems to call
From eve until the brink of day.

II.

The yellow leaves that clog the stream
Once wove a veil to cheat the moon
In those enchanted aisles of dream,
In those ecstatic nights of June.

III.

Then Eros bade thine eyes declare
The bliss thine eyes alone could tell,
And all the hyacinth-scented air
Was tremulous with love's mystic spell.

IV.

The primrose lights did brightly burn,
And fireflies spangled all the bowers;
The cinnamon-tinted flowering fern
Upraised its regal perfumed towers.

V.

The swinging bladder campion bells
Rang whisperingly of love's delight;
Like sirens' songs in pink-lipped shells,
The languorous voices of the night.

VI.

Our beating hearts awoke the thrush,
And why the lily is so pale,
The secret of the rose's blush,
He sang to all the enraptured vale.

VII.

The lilt of that ecstatic song
Is heard no more in leafless grove;
The rose and lily died—how long
Ago it was!—they died for love.

VIII.

I mark the suns of morning rise
O'er ruined bower and silent dell,
And evermore the poignant skies
Repeat that one lost word, "Farewell!"

IX.

May memory aye be so bereft
That not one flower of all the flow'rs
Of love's sweet Summer shall be left,
No hour of all the scented hours?

X.

The sere leaves hasten to the fall,
And through the litten grass alway
A sad voice softly seems to call
From eve until the dawn of day.

KEPPELL STRANGE in The Boston Transcript.

Wrecked Her Enjoyment.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Nell—Did you enjoy the performance last night?

Belle—No, it was stupid. Nearly every woman in the house took her hat off, and there was nothing to look at but the play.

Watson's Epithets.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The loquacious Georgian calls Sewall a "New-England plutocrat, bondholder, and railroad king," yet claims that he is not abusing that gentleman. It is possible he regards these epithets as complimentary.

DR. M'GLYNN WAS HISSED

ERIN'S FRIENDS DIDN'T LIKE SOMETHING HE SAID.

He Was Addressing the Amnesty Meeting Called to Pass Resolutions Denouncing Great Britain for Holding Irishmen Political Prisoners, and the Clergyman Said He Thought the Lion's Tail Shouldn't Be Twisted Too Hard.

There was a great crowd at the Grand Opera House last night to protest against the treatment to which Irish political prisoners have been subjected in England, and to call for the release of those still remaining in British prisons. The meeting was under the direction of the Amnesty Association.

It was an enthusiastic audience, and the speakers were greeted with much applause. When the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn arose he received an ovation that lasted for two or three minutes, but he had not got far in his discourse before a marked coolness was noticeable in the audience. This was due to his advising that England be not defied and that no attempt be made to twist the British lion's tail. He urged, instead, remonstration and expostulation.

There was an element present that wanted something stronger in the way of speech-making—something in the line of denunciation. One or two references made by Dr. McGlynn to English statesmen were hissed.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided at the meeting and made a short speech explaining the purpose of the meeting. It was proper, he said, that the United States Government should be asked to intercede for the men still in prisons abroad.

Among the persons seated on the platform were Judge Goldfogle, Dr. J. W. Flynn, James F. Egan, Judge Joseph Fallon, John C. Kent, James Cunningham, Stephen McPartland, Judge Van Wyck, William Lyman, Warden Fallon, Ald. Rosenthal, D. V. Clancey, W. G. Bannon, C. I. Reilly, John J. O'Donnell, Theodore Sutro, Cornelius M. Smyth, Patrick Ford, Richard Brierly, Capt. W. O. Connely, and H. B. Holmes.

Judge John H. McCarthy, in a short speech, declared that it was necessary that action be taken at once; "that the Government be requested, urged, and, if necessary, even forced, to ask of England some consideration for the men now under life sentence.

"We want to show England," he said "that every Irishman, no matter to what faction or society he may belong, when it comes to a question of liberty, can brush aside all differences and stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of justice."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that the Irish-American had a perfect right to ask the heads of the Government to plead for the prisoners. Irishmen had done much for America, he said.

He referred to their achievements from the revolutionary war to the present time, and asserted that it was the duty of Americans to reciprocate.

There was no doubt, he said, but that when the flat went forth from the heads of the Government, England would kneel, as she had done before.

John E. Fitzgerald also made a strong plea for the twelve men yet in English prisons for political reasons.

A report of a committee that recently visited Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead at Amityville was read. They found their physical condition much improved, but mentally no change was noticeable.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing England for its inhuman treatment of the political prisoners. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to President Cleveland, Secretary of State Olney, and other members of the Cabinet, and to representatives in both houses of Congress.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn made the final address. "We plead for the most helpless of men," he said. "Rippers and the tramps that pass from one city to another of the country are princes in their freedom as compared to those poor men in the clutches of the law of that stern and mighty power. "It is idle to defy England. We are not gathered here to threaten Great Britain, but we are here to remonstrate, to express a desire to forgive the past if our request for the release of the prisoners is listened to. There is no use to make faces at John Bull when he is 3,000 miles away.

"Let me give a word of paternal advice. It will not do to indulge in the practice of twisting the tail of the British lion. This meeting is not revolutionary. It is not partisan or political. It is in behalf of a cause that is espoused by the Catholic clergy of Ireland. It is a cause that will win hearts in England, anr has already won many."

A collection was taken and fund subscriptions received. The fund will be devoted to looking after Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead and to advance the work of the Amnesty Association in its efforts to secure the release of the prisoners in England. The amount raised was over $2,000.

The Missippi River Outlet.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Readers of the dispatch from New-Orleans relative to the need of new jetty work at the mouth of the Mississippi should not think that the alarm expressed in the dispatch arises from any immediate danger of the closing of the river to foreign commerce. The experts believe that the southwest pass or mouth of the river is the natural channel, and should be improved by the jetty system, and that the river should have two deep water passes instead of one, so that should one become blocked by the sinking of a vessel or by any other obstruction, the other may be available.

The telegram sent out laid a predicate for an application to Congress for an appropriation for the desired work. There is no doubt that the money will be well spent if devoted to obtained a second outlet for the river's commerce. The first outlet has been an enormous success from a commercial point of view, and has so far forwarded the business of the Mississippi Valley by encouraging the growth of direct trade between the West and the Americas and Europe that it has made the construction of another channel almost imperative. It seems foolhardy for so great interests to be dependent upon one outlet, which at any m ment and by the merest accident may be barred as effectually as if the port were blockaded by the combined navies of the world.

For the Prisoners' Funds.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association, in Tecumseh Hall, 315 West Forty-second Street, reports of favorable progress were made on the monster demonstration to be held at the Grand Central Palace on Nov. 23. Checks were received as donations toward the fund from Recorder John W. Goff, Civil Justice J. A. O'Gorman, and Michael Ledwith, the first two for $25 each and the last for $10. Donations were also received from the Owen Roe and Sunburst Clubs and others.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 25.—Fire early this morning destroyed a large warehouse and 8,500 bales of cotton, causing a loss of $25,000 on the building and $115,000 on the cotton. About 75 per cent. of the cotton was saved in a damaged condition. The entire property was insured for $160,000.

MILLTOWN, Me., Oct. 25.—Fire this morning destroyed a large wooden block, owned and occupied by J. S. Clark, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries and hardware. The loss is $15,000.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Miller Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $15,000. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

WELCOME TO FREE THINKERS.

Col. Ingersoll and a Large Company Honor Foote and Watts.

G. W. Foote and Charles Watts, President and Secretary, respectively, of the National Secular Society in England, were welcomed to this country by a gathering that filled about two-thirds of Chickering Hall last night. The meeting had been gotten up by the American Secular Union and the Free Thought Federation.

The visitors are regarded as leaders of "free thought" in England. They are here to see the country, to stimulate interest in their views, and to persuade Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was present, to return with them for a lecture campaign.

Mr. Watts spoke warmly of Col. Ingersoll, and of the ties that bound Great Britain to the United States. He hoped that the freedom of thought, which was a bulwark of the United States, would become more prominent in the life of the Nation.

Mr. Foote expressed his pleasure at the friendly way in which he had been met by Americans.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would not make a long speech, but he became so warmed up with his subject that he spoke for more than an hour. He said that he was glad to extend the right hand of fellowship to the two champions of free thought who had come from England to the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." There was much to be desired in the cause of freedom in the United States. He wanted greater freedom from bigotry and superstition. Every man should have the privilege of being honest. Col. Ingersoll said he was glad that his two English friends were here, because he knew they were endeavoring to do good to mankind.

FIRE IN LADONIA, TEXAS.

Regarded as the Work of Political Incendiaries.

LADONIA, Texas, Oct. 25.—About twenty business houses here were destroyed by fire this morning. One-half the business district was burned about three weeks ago, and to-day's fire leaves the town without a store.

The Ladonia Bank was burned. The fire started about 4 o'clock this morning. Like that of ten days ago, in which two women and a boy were burned to death, it is said to have been of incendiary origin.

The fires are regarded as sequels to the bitter warfare waged for several weeks between Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists.

In an election several weeks ago the saloon men won. Threats have since been made to burn them out.

A band of women prohibitionists recently publicly horsewhipped a saloon keeper and wrecked his place.

AT THE HOTELS.

—J. Ambrose Butler of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

—Horatio Seymour of Utica and Dr. H. M. Howe of Philadelphia are at the Murray Hill.

—H. R. Shaw of Boston, and S. P. Mitchell of Washington are at the Albemarle.

—R. W. Graves and H. E. Hayd of Buffalo and A. P. Nichols of Boston are at the Netherland.

—Senator Joseph Mullin and A. D. Remington of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—F. A. Plum of Troy, Joseph B. Erth of Chicago, and S. W. Manning of Boston are at the Grand.

—P. P. Daly and L. S. Home of Chicago and Alexander D. Fraser of Montreal are at the Everett.

—Charles W. Dabney of Knoxville, W. H. Losee of Syracuse, and R. S. Lee of Minneapolis are at the Gilsey.

—William Watson of Albany, James Clancy of Indianapolis and H. B. McNulty of Rochester are at the Metropole.

—The Rev. Dr. D. C. Weston of Washington, D. C., and Col. Lake of Ottawa are at the Grand Union.

—S. H. H. Clark, receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Capt. S. J. Roe of Albany are at the Windsor.

—George H. Weigert of Detroit, G. W. Chapman of Washington, and S. S. Ellis, Jr., of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

—Edwin D. Winter, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Col. James E. Pepper of Lexington, Ky., are at the Waldorf.

—F. M. Whitaker of Cincinnati, Frank V. Bennett of Washington, James Barker, George W. Perry of St. Louis, and C. H. Graham of Chicago are at the Hoffman.

—Le Grand Smith, G. W. Sheldon, B. J. Moore, Frank H. Ray, and W. B. Kniskern of Chicago and the Rev. Williamson and R. Paul Snelling of Boston are at the Holland.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, Alonzo Williams of Providence, D. Ross-Ross of Montreal, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Jalkut, millinery, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—M. Auslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. E. Wakelin, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Barnes, Hengerer & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, dry goods, &c., 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, dress goods, 60 Lispenard Street, Hoffman House.

—Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Mudge, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street, Murray Hill Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; L. Wakeman, dry goods, &c., 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Dickinson, & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, jewelry, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, dry goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Penny, carpets and upholstery goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, jewelry and toys; Hotel Vendome.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks and velvets; I. N. Levinson, dry goods, 53 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—Mann, J. & H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—McGahan, Brown, Evans Company, Charleston, S. C.; R. P. Evans, woolens, 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

—McJeers, Payne, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McJeers, clothing, 688 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets, 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

—Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Clany, notions and stationery, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Saul, J., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; P. C. Saul, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

—Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Wear & Boogher, dry goods, &c., St. Louis, Mo.; William Haynes, notions and fancy goods, 56 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; N. H. Murphy cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Stuart House.

"PROTECTION" TO SHIPPING.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Capt. Codman, the great apostle of free ships, has a very interesting letter in your esteemed issue of the 20th, discussing "Subsidies and Subventions," and I beg to be permitted to criticise just one sentence contained therein. It reads as follows:

"When our domestic shipbuilders, instead of being pampered by a protection carried to the extent of monopoly, have been brought to terms by wholesome competition, this class of ships can be supplied and made available for commerce."

"Wholesome competition!" Every shipyard on the Atlantic coast, but one, is either completely idle or only employed to a small part of its capacity. Some of these plants have every modern facility for the construction of the finest ships, and some have cost millions of dollars to build and equip. More than half of our coastwise shipbuilders would be very glad, indeed, to-day to fill up their yards with ships at the bare cost of construction—without a dollar of profit to themselves. This I know. How, then, are these men "pampered"? Wherein does their "monopoly" exist? What more "wholesome competition" than idle plants, lack of employment, and ruin staring them in the face do our shipbuilders want? Will Capt. Codman tell us?

In the face of these conditions, capable of immediate verification by any one disposed to honestly investigate, is it fair to assume that any of these idle shipbuilders would refuse any kind of an order, short of absolute financial ruin? But to whom must these builders look for employment? Surely not to the Government primarily, but only there incidentally. Our native shipbuilders must look to American shipowners for orders. But Americans will not become shipowners, because they cannot operate ships at a profit in competition with foreign shipowners. And, until there is a profit for Americans in shipowning, there will be idleness in American shipyards. Where foreign competition strikes American land industries, our tariff is used to make the cost of the foreign goods so high as to permit the American competitor to make a profit at the same price. Were it not so, Americans would not enter into such competition. The case of shipowning is precisely the same. There is foreign competition in the foreign trade, and there is no protection for American ships in that trade. As a consequence, practically speaking, we have no ships in the foreign trade. There is no thought of withdrawing protection from those of our land industries subject to foreign competition—the original Wilson bill and the present Wilson-Gorman tariff bill prove that. It is admitted that if we had free trade, existing businesses would be ruined. We have free trade in carrying American foreign commerce, and so American shipowning in that trade has ceased because it has become unprofitable. We must have protection for our shipowners that will give them a profit in shipowning before we can ever expect to see them do American carrying. If protection is refused, then we must expect to see our foreign carrying done by foreign ships.

Free ships would in no way meet the necessities of the case. There must be a profit in running them. If an American obtained a ship free of any cost, it being impossible to run it as cheaply as foreigners do their ships, as statements and statistics by authoritative Democratic officials have proved, what value as a business venture would his ship be? Absolute free trade now exists in the carrying of our imports and exports, and Americans, finding it impossible to make a profit in that free trade, have abandoned it. It is, therefore, a question of profit purely, and profit is impossible without protection against foreign competition, hence protection is advocated by those most interested in seeing American ships doing American carrying. ALEX. R. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1896.

[Why not give Americans a chance to see whether they can "operate ships at a profit" by letting them get the ships on the same terms with foreign shipowners? There is nothing like trying. There is one experiment under a special privilege which has not yet proved a failure. According to your own account, American shipbuilders would be no worse off, and we are inclined to think they would soon become better off. There is no way of "protecting" the ocean carrying trade, though it may be subsidized, but if foreigners will carry commodities more cheaply than we can afford to do it, provided an equal chance is given, why not let them do it, while we employ our capital to better advantage? Why tax the whole people to enable a few to make a profit in a competition which is of no benefit to anybody else?—Editor NEW-YORK TIMES.]

The Damrosch Sunday Concert.

Carnegie Hall was very fairly filled again last evening for the second of Mr. Damrosch's Sunday concerts, and with an audience that was rather indiscriminately hospitable. The orchestral work, indeed, fully merited the applause it received, and showed Mr. Damrosch to advantage as a programme maker as well as a conductor. It comprised the first "Carmen" suite, "Anitra's Dance," from Grieg's "Peer Gynt," to which Mr. Damrosch handsomely appended "The Hall of the Mountain King," from the same suite, which was not on the programme, and the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried." All were well played and well received.

There was rather a surplus of soloists, a contralto, a tenor, and a pianist. Mrs. Bloodgood sang the Bemberg "Death of Joan of Arc" with accuracy and strength, if not with great richness of voice or dramatic intensity, and declined the encore offered her, being down for a ballad in the second part of the programme. Mr. Xanten sang "The Holy Grail" from "Lohengrin" in a throaty and untuneful manner, but it was as cordially received as if he had done it full justice. The pianist, Mlle. Rachel Hoffmann, made her first cisatlantic appearance in Saint-Saëns's G minor concerto, and proved herself a competent and workmanlike performer. More detailed consideration of her qualities must be reserved. She was recalled with enthusiasm and responded with a difficult and rather effective showpiece.

For next Sunday's concert there are promised the "Jubel" overture of Weber, two numbers from "Pagliacci," the Academic Festival overture and the serenade of Brahms, and the allegretto from Beethoven's seventh symphony. The soloists will be Mlle. Alice Verlet, who will make her American debut in a selection from "Traviata" and in Grieg's "Solveig Lied," and Herr Wilhelm Mertens, who will be heard in the "Pagliacci" selections and in a ballad.

Mr. Fornes's Active Campaign.

Charles V. Fornes, National Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, is to have a grand demonstration on Friday night. All sound-money men have been invited to participate in a torch light procession on that night. The parade will start at One Hundred and Tenth Street and the Boulevard, and march to Mr. Fornes's campaign headquarters at Hotel Pomeroy, corner Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Circle, where it will be reviewed by Mr. Fornes and other prominent men.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:00 A. M.—23 Sheriff Street; Max Helfstein, stable; damage, $25.

—2:00 A. M.—2,050 Seventh Avenue; E. Firdehardt, tenement; damage, $1,000.

11:50 A. M.—355 West Fifty-first Street. West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church; damage, $1,500.

1:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, elevated railroad station; damage, $100.

6:00 P. M.—676 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, David F. Schuldiner; damage, $25.

EASILY LEFT THE TOMBS

TWO WORKHOUSE WOMEN MADE THEIR ESCAPE LAST NIGHT.

They Got into Deputy Warden O'Shea's Apartments, Unlocked a Window, and Jumped Out—They Stole Clothing from Matrons and a Dress and Bonnet of Mrs. O'Shea's—Bystanders Saw the Flight, but Did Not Stop Them.

Two women prisoners effected their escape at 6:50 P. M. yesterday from the fancied security of the Tombs prison with the most ridiculous ease.

They gained their freedom through a window in De

WILL PLATT BE SENATOR

REPUBLICANS NOW TALK OF A SUCCESSOR TO D. B. HILL.

The Prospect of a Big Party Majority in the Legislature Makes the Question—If Plans Do Not Fail There Will Be Few Democrats to Interfere—Warner Miller and Gov. Morton Mentioned—Some Others in the Race.

It is said at Republican County Headquarters that the result of the ensuing election will cause more surprises than have ever occurred in the political history of this State. It is expected that in a large number of Assembly districts which have always heretofore elected Tammany Assemblymen, the result will be reversed.

The last Assembly was composed of 103 Republicans and 47 Democrats. Of the latter members 37 were from the counties of New-York and Kings, the remaining ten being one each from the counties of Albany, Columbia, Chemung, Erie, Oneida, Richmond, Rensselaer, Seneca, Schoharie, and Queens. Of these, it is said that the Republicans this year will send solid delegations from Chemung, Columbia, Oneida, Richmond, and Seneca, besides electing their Assemblymen in each of the districts carried last year. This will reduce the number of Democratic members to forty-two.

The County Committee says that in a large number of the Tammany districts in the city it proposes to accomplish results never heretofore dreamed of. It claims that beyond question it will elect Republicans in the following districts, now represented by Tammany men: Second, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. Should this estimate be verified, the total number of Democratic members in the next Assembly will be brought down to twenty-five. This has nothing to do with Kings County, which in the last Assembly had ten Democrats out of twenty-one members, and where it is intended by the Republicans to reduce this number this year very largely.

This very large Republican majority has brought up the subject of a successor to Senator David B. Hill, whose term as United States Senator expires March 4, 1897. It is conceded that should Mr. Platt desire the nomination, no obstacle will be placed in his way. As yet, it has been impossible to ascertain what his intentions are with reference to the office. He has declined to give expression on the subject, one way or the other, and in anticipation of a free-for-all, as was indicated by Mr. Platt in the late contest for the State Gubernatorial nomination, others who would like to represent New-York in the Senate are quietly endeavoring to learn what are the possibilities.

It has been known for some time that Warner Miller of Herkimer would like to return to the seductive charms of life at the capital, but, as he does not belong to the right wing of the party, does not expect a realization of his desires—at least not now. The man who has the best chances, outside of Mr. Platt, is believed to be Gov. Morton. He has not expressed himself publicly, but it is urged by many of his friends that the honor would be acceptable to him. In view of his candidacy for the Presidential nomination, which was refused him, it is said that, should he manifest any inclination to be sent to the Senate, it would be regarded as a fit reward for his past devotion to his party and would not be opposed by the other aspirants.

With Messrs. Platt and Morton out of the race, however, there would be a pretty fight. The three most formidable candidates would be Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New-York, Congressman Cromo E. Payne of Cayuga, and J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung. All of them are popular, and party service places them on an equal footing; so it would be hard to tell which would have the call. In addition to these gentlemen, the names of Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg of New-York, Senator John Raines of Ontario, and Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee have been suggested from various sources as men who would successfully represent the State in the United States Senate.

Which of these candidates can claim a sufficient number of supporters from the Republican majority in the Assembly, in conjunction with the thirty-six holdover Republican Senators, to secure the nomination, no one is in position at this time to make known with any degree of certainty. It is believed, however, that Mr. Platt will end the matter immediately after the election by making it known that he would like to terminate his political career with a six years' term in the Senate. This, his friends say, will be a fitting end to a remarkable life, filled with exciting events.

England's Trade with Us.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Since, as we showed recently, the internal trade of the United States is suffering so severely from the Presidential campaign, it is not surprising to find, from the current Board of Trade returns, that our exports thither are likewise affected. Under almost every head a heavy decrease is recorded. The only conspicuous exceptions are linen yarn and silk twist and yarn. Of the former we shipped in September 86,200 pounds, as compared with 45,900 pounds in the corresponding month of last year, and of the latter 38,975 pounds, as compared with 23,210 pounds. Against this we find on the same basis of comparison that our salt shipments have decreased from 19,213 to 13,133 tons; spirits from 22,493 to 18,581 gallons; raw wool from 1,137,300 to 424,700 pounds; cotton piece goods from 4,075,000 to 3,312,800 yards; jute yarn from 248,600 pounds to nothing; jute piece goods from 12,011,600 to 9,166,400 yards; linens from 10,369,600 to 6,087,000 yards; silk brand stuffs from 16,745 to 9,883 yards; woolen and worsted yarn from 100,500 to 27,000 pounds; woolen tissues from 1,401,300 to 650,200 yards; worsted tissues from 6,539,300 to 1,451,000 yards; woolen carpets from 76,000 to 47,400 yards; hardware and cutlery from £20,036 to £10,863; pig iron from 5,878 to 1,622 tons; tinplates from 17,507 to 7,167 tons; machinery and mill work from £48,541 to £30,656; apparel and slops from £15,178 to £11,178; alkali from 308,291 to 135,373 tons; cement from 13,487 to 7,680 tons; skins and furs from £110,628 to £30,786, and so on. No wonder English manufacturers and shippers do not love American Presidential elections.

The Outlook in Georgia.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The understanding is that the Populists will have no Electoral ticket in this State. That being the case, what course will the Populists pursue? Our opinion is that many of them will not vote; that of those who do vote a majority will cast their ballots for Bryan and Sewall and that a small minority will vote for McKinley and Hobart. Those who will not vote are those who have lost interest in the election, because they see no chance for Mr. Watson's election. They are disheartened by their defeat in October and the refusal of the Democrats to accept their proposition for fusion. Those who will vote for Bryan and Sewall are those who believe strongly in free-silver coinage, and who approve of some other planks of the Chicago platform. Those who will vote for McKinley and Hobart will do so because of a desire to punish the Democratic Party for beating their party in October, and for declining to accept the Populist proposition for fusion. In this latter class we do not include Dr. Felton, whose letter shows that he intends to support McKinley because he thinks the best interests of the country demand his election. There may be others who hold views similar to his. As to the result of the election in this State we have no doubt. The Bryan and Sewall ticket will receive a larger majority than did the Democratic ticket in October. It is now certain that there will be an election by the people. If there were three tickets the selection of the electors might be thrown into the Legislature.

FEAR LONG-RANGE RIFLES.

Why Many Western Sportsmen Will Keep Out of the Woods.

Minneapolis Letter to The Chicago Record.

The deer season is already open in Wisconsin, and deer are being slaughtered by the hundreds by the scores of sportsmen now in the woods. On Nov. 1 the season will be open in Minnesota. Owing to the introduction of the modern small-calibre, long-range firearms, old-time hunters look forward with apprehension to the accidents that are likely to occur. In the window of a Minneapolis gun store hangs a harmless-looking little rifle, to which is attached the significant placard: "Range four and a half miles." That announcement means that many men who have heretofore spent most of the month of November in the woods of Northern Minnesota will remain at home this year and scan the newspapers for accounts of the deaths of unhappy hunters who have been killed by these terrible weapons. A number of these rifles have been sold, and it is apparent that no man within a radius of several miles of a hunter armed with one of them has any certain tenure of life. In Minneapolis alone at least a dozen men who have not missed their annual deer hunts for several years have given it out that this year they prefer the quiet of business to the hazards of deer hunting with such dangerous weapons in use in the woods.

This is the first year that these rifles have been used generally in the United States for hunting purposes, and with those who have not reflected on the possibilities of their long range they are extremely popular. The long, small-calibre bullets, steel coated, discharged from these rifles, carry for 800 yards on a dead line. There is no need for adjustable sights with such a powerful rifle, and for that reason, as well as for their comparative cheapness, they are proving popular.

A Minneapolis man who used one of these rifles last year says that he would like to see a law passed forbidding the use of such weapons. His change of heart was brought about by an experience he had while in the woods last Winter.

He was sitting on a log, smoking, waiting for his wagon to come up with the supplies, when there came the peculiar moaning sound of the small-calibre bullet. It struck a tree scarcely four feet from Mr. Johnson. He had hardly recovered from his surprise when another bullet passed near his head. The next moment Mr. Johnson was crouching behind a log. After he had recovered his equanimity he dug the ball out of the tree and found that it belonged to one of his own men. He learned from them afterward that the man was three miles away at the time the two shots were fired.

"You may think it is a laughing matter," said W. W. Leonard, another well-known hunter, "but let me point out a few facts. The rifles now being sold in Minneapolis and throughout the Northwest have the terrible carrying power of the formidable, small-caliber rifles now in use in the armies of Europe and in the regular army of the United States. These rifles are warranted to kill at three miles. The steel-incased bullet leaves the muzzle of the rifle with such terrible velocity that it will penetrate fifty inches of pine.

"Now, imagine what may happen with a party of hunters, armed with such rifles, distributed over a comparatively small area of wooded country. One of the hunters may fire at a deer, miss his aim, and the bullet may go on and kill another member of the party two or three miles away. This is no idle fear; such accidents often occur with the rifles that have been used in hunting in previous years and which have an extreme range of not more than 1,000 yards.

"It may be argued that no rifle bullet can proceed a great distance in a forest without imbedding itself in a tree trunk, but in the slashings, where deer are often hunted, one can sometimes see nothing but scattering trees and small underbrush for miles.

"I contend that there is no excuse for the use of such deadly weapons. In ordinary deer hunting he is a poor hunter who doesn't stalk his game within 150 yards. Of course, in hunting mountain sheep and goats the range is much longer. But of what use is such an extreme range? A man can't see his game at two or three miles, and even if he could he couldn't aim within fifty feet of it. There is no use for such weapons except in warfare, and they ought to be forbidden in hunting."

TO WHOM DID HE ALLUDE?

Who Were the Objects of Candidate Bryan's Slur.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ex-President Harrison, in his speech of Wednesday, very properly called attention to one of Mr. Bryan's utterances that has been made much of by his satellites. Mr. Harrison said: "Mr. Bryan has spoken with some contempt of those people who he says have been for thirty years saving this country every year at so much a save. To whom did he allude? These veterans who escorted me to this stand? That band of Union veterans which has recently been traveling over this country, speaking to the people, and especially to their comrades, on these great issues?" This is a pertinent question. To whom did Mr. Bryan allude? Why did he feel called upon to slur any old soldier? Why should he speak in a contemptuous manner of the men who saved the Union? What has he done that makes a slur by him any better than a slur spoken by the old copperheads? Why should he go out of the way to make this fling at the old soldiers who are not supporting him? Thousands of veterans will join Gen. Harrison in the question, "To whom did he allude?"

If he meant the remark to apply to Gens. Sickles, Siegel, Alger, Howard, and Stewart, who have been traveling by special train through the several States, he reached the plane of insolence. He certainly should not complain of the campaign methods of these Generals, when he himself has been making a campaign by special train. A criticism of men who won proud records during the war for doing what he is doing is certainly in bad taste. If he alluded to the veterans that have poured into Canton to greet their old comrade, William McKinley, or to the veterans who march in Republican processions and shout for McKinley, or to the old soldiers who have organized into clubs and are working to secure as many votes as possible for McKinley, he was guilty of unwarranted impertinence. If any men have earned the right to their political opinions, certainly the old soldiers have, and it ill becomes any candidate for President or any other office to sneer at them for standing by their convictions.

If Mr. Bryan alluded to the Democratic soldiers who are in the field against him, and who outrank him in the active service of the party, he showed the resentment of the small man when he insinuated that these men were doing for pay what they would not do for principle. If he alluded to the thousands and thousands of old soldiers who at their reunions and other gatherings have been free in their expressions of pride in the fact that they did their part to save the Union, then he has spoken offensively of every old soldier in the Nation, and has joined with a not very large circle which through jealousy or resentment or hostility takes every possible opportunity to slur the men who defended the flag. Mr. Bryan is not old enough to know much of the actual experience of war. His father was a man who had very few kind words for the soldiers during the war, but Mr. Bryan, with his training and experience, ought to be above the level of those who make a profession of slandering soldiers.

Gen. Miles on a Hunting Trip.

From The San Francisco Call.

In a recent letter from New-Mexico to Col. A. S. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of this department, Gen. Miles wrote:

"We got two large bears in two days' hunt. We rode 250 miles in the saddle, and the last fifty miles in four hours and twenty-seven minutes. I managed to survive the generous hospitality of many friends in San Francisco and appreciate in the highest degree their good will and friendship. I had a splendid time in Southern California. Los Angeles is bound to be a great city."

PALMER MEN ENCOURAGED

ASSURING INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MANY PLACES.

Perry Belmont Addressed a Big Meeting in West Virginia—The Vigorous Campaign in North Carolina Will Probably Bring Many Votes to the Ticket—Silver Men Alarmed at the Great Spread of Sound-Money Sentiment.

Very interesting and encouraging information was received from various parts of the country yesterday at National Democratic Headquarters. Meetings held at different places in the East Saturday night were largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Perry Belmont, who spoke at Charleston, West Va., on Saturday, telegraphed that his meeting was as successful a one as he had ever addressed in that part of the country. "I expect," he added, "that Palmer and Buckner will receive an excellent support in West Virginia."

James Byrne and Franklin Pierce telegraphed that the meeting they addressed on Saturday night at Olean, N. Y., was very large for the size of the place. Fifty old-time Democrats occupied seats upon the platform.

Battle in North Carolina.

A very vigorous campaign is to be waged in North Carolina during the present week, and the most trustworthy information from there is that Bryan will certainly lose the State. The National Committee has sent speakers to that State, who, together with local speakers, are addressing afternoon and evening meetings from one end of the State to the other. The Bryan men are amazed at the growing interest exhibited by the sound-money men. These speakers assigned by the New-York headquarters will devote the entire week to the State: Lindley Vinton, De Lancey Nicoll, Burton N. Harrison, William G. Peckham, MacCready Sykes, and James W. Eaton. The votes cast in North Carolina this year will be counted.

More and More Encouraging.

The tenor of the correspondence from this State grows more and more encouraging. "The dark cloud in which we have been enveloped," writes a correspondent, "begins now to assume a golden lining. Those of us who were at Indianapolis were jeered at because of our position at that time, but now we are being entreated to stop the fight we are making. Of course, we shall do nothing of the sort. We are putting good speakers from outside the State into Asheville, Greenborough, Charlotte, Wilmington, Winston, Salem, and Durham. These are our strongholds, and each has a daily newspaper, in which, although opposed to us, we are assured fair reports of any address that may be delivered."

Another correspondent at Raleigh writes: "We have just had a State Fair here, and it has afforded an excellent opportunity to get at the sentiment of North Carolinians, for they have been here from all over the State. We find that the sound-money sentiment is gaining ground daily, and latterly very rapidly. Our mail brings applications for Palmer and Buckner ballots from every quarter of the State. We shall send out 60,000 of these ballots. Our crowd is getting more and more courageous. Capt. Hugh R. Garden of your city writes to some of his friends in a vein which fixes their attention seriously upon the future. He says: 'You have been relying upon an alliance between the South and the West. The West is going to desert you, and you had better fall into line with the East once more.' We have sent for some thousands of Carl Schurz's speech, printed in German. We have many Germans among us who are beginning to ask questions."

Organization in Tennessee.

Michael Savage, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy of Tennessee, writes: "We found some difficulty at the outset, in impressing upon our people the importance of organizing, as they had little hope of defeating Bryan. We have now, however, effected a very good organization, and our people are active throughout the State, and while I do not expect a large vote for our candidates, I do expect a large falling off in the Democratic vote, and a large increase in the Republican vote. I do not believe I am oversanguine, but I am not going to be surprised at the defeat of free silver in Tennessee. I am firmly of the opinion that we can elect McReynolds in the Sixth District and Col. Patterson in the Tenth District. Our speakers are having good audiences. We need all the assistance we can get from our friends. The results will prove that their confidence has been well bestowed."

Meetings for To-night.

The Campaign Committee of the Palmer and Buckner Democracy has arranged for a vigorous contest in this State during the closing week. Meetings will be held to-night as follows:

First Assembly District, West Broadway and Beach Street; speakers: Leonard Tuttle, Thomas J. Falls, Franklin Bartlett, Frank Grady, and Roger Foster.

Eleventh Assembly District, 300 West Thirty-third Street—Speakers: Daniel P. Hays, F. D. Hoyt, Leonard Tuttle, Frank N. Holman, and Edward Carroll.

Twelfth Assembly District, 64 East Third Street—Speakers: Theodore Sutro, James R. Burnet, and James Byrne.

Fourteenth Assembly District, 235 East Seventy-second Street—Speakers: Theodore Sutro, James R. Burnet, and James Byrne.

Seventeenth Assembly District, (open air,) Fifty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue—Speakers—Leonard Tuttle, Lawrence P. Mingey, and Nell McNell.

Nineteenth Assembly District, 360 West Broadway—Speakers: Lawrence P. Mingey, William H. Rand, Jr., and Samuel J. Sayle.

Thirty-second Assembly District, (Open Air,) One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue; if rainy, 236 East Ninety-sixth Street.—Speakers: Cyrus L. Sulzberger, B. F. Mahler, R. Grier Monroe, and Mark M. Schlesinger.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District, 761 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.—Speakers: R. Grier Monroe, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, J. H. Cowperthwaite, E. F. Mahler, and Mark M. Schlesinger.

A sound-money meeting against Bryan and for Ferdinand Eldman, sound-money candidate for Congress, will be held under the auspices of the German-American Sound-Money League to-night, in the Progress Assembly Rooms, at 26 to 30 Avenue A. Addresses will be made by Edward Lauterbach, Carl Hauser, Ferdinand Eldman, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Leopold Kramer, Martin Ilsen, Otto Irving Wise, Leopold Moschcowitz, and Dr. Apfel.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Speakers: F. W. Hinrichs and E. Ellery Anderson.

Warsaw, N. Y.—Speakers: Thomas L. Bunting and Franklin Pierce.

Ten Dollars a Minute at Elyria.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

What it costs to see Bryan open his mouth was illustrated Tuesday, when he spoke for fifteen minutes at Elyria, Ohio. At first Bryan's managers demanded $200 for a speech twenty minutes long. The Elyria free-silver Democrats hustled around the town and finally succeeded in raising $150, but could not get another penny. They presented the case to the Bryan managers, but the latter would not yield. The Elyria committee then made another attempt to raise money, but found they could not add to the original sum. A compromise was finally decided upon and the money turned over to the Bryan managers with the understanding that the show would be cut short five minutes. This was agreed to, and that explains why the rush of wind lasted fifteen minutes instead of twenty, as had been announced.

CALIFORNIA MOHAIR SHOWN.

Sample Sent to the Bradford Consulate Surprises Dealers.

A stir has been caused in England by some mohair fleece grown in California, and it is stated that if fleeces of the same uniform quality can be grown here in any amount the triumph of the United States as a mohair producer will be assured. United States Consul Meeker, at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, writes on this point as follows:

"There has been on exhibition at this Consulate for the past week an American-grown mohair fleece forwarded to Bradford by Mr. C. P. Bailey of San José, Cal. The fleece is that of a two-year-old graded doe, and is understood to have been grown on Mr. Bailey's ranch in Nevada. The quality of the hair has been the wonder of all who have seen it. It has been closely examined by several of the leading mohair dealers and importers, all of whom have expressed the highest opinion of it. One of them (Jonas Whitley, Esq., ex-Mayor of Bradford) said:

"'I have now in my warehouse about $200,000 worth of mohair, both Turkey and Cape, and I am entirely sincere when I state that there is not a better fleece in the lot. I will buy all the American mohair like that that may be offered me at the market price. Should it uniformly equal this fleece I do not know but what I would pay more than the market price. It is remarkable in being almost free from kemp, and I do not know that I have ever handled a fleece with so little kemp in it. The amount of nolls is also less than usual, which is very important, as it leaves more weight in long staple to go into tops. I say unhesitatingly that the sample fleece before me is as good mohair as there is grown.'

"All the experts who examined the fleece particularly complimented its lustre, the quality of the hair, the good length, and the weight. The ony criticism was (and this was not alluded to by all) there was a little deficiency in color, the ends of some of the clip being brown. It was pointed out, however, that this was not a serious difficulty, as in sorting or classing the brownish tips could be used for lots which were to be made into colored goods. The opinion of all was that the hair ranked fully equal with Cape and good Turkey average. The fleece sent weighed five pounds, and was alleged to have been picked at random, while Turkey fleeces do not average over three pounds in weight. The price of the mohair sent for inspection was twenty-six cents per pound when it left the United States. Cape firsts are now quoted at twenty-eight cents and Turkey average at thirty-one cents per pound.

"The Bradford mohair trade is thoroughly surprised at the merit of this sample, saying that it has every quality of the best mohair with the trifling defect of the brownish tips. Breeders are strongly recommended to keep up the quality and color, and if such fleeces can be produced in quantities, the triumph of the Unite States as a mohair producer is assured. It is stated that Mr. Bailey, who grew the sample fleece in question, has flocks averaging constantly 8,000 to 10,000 goats. Most of his product is marketed in New-York and Boston. Many of his rams have been exported to South Africa, with splendid effect upon the strain of Angoras produced there."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

A Judge Gives a Rose-Tinted View of the Results.

From The Cheyenne (Wyoming) Sun-Leader.

In the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1896 appear the views of Judge Groesbeck on the effect of woman suffrage, as follows:

"It has been weighed and found not wanting. Adopted by a statute passed by the first legislative Assembly of the Territory in 1869, and approved by the Governor, it has continued without interruption, and with but one unsuccessful demand for the repeal of the law. The Constitutional Convention which assembled in 1889 adopted the equal suffrage provision and refused to submit the question to a separate vote by a large majority. The continuance of the measure for nearly a quarter of a century, and the determination to incorporate it in the fundamental law, even at the risk of failing to secure Statehood, are the strongest arguments of its benefits and permanency.

"It has tended to secure good nominations for the public offices. The women, as a class, will not knowingly vote for incompetent, immoral, or inefficient candidates.

"It has tended to make our women self-reliant and independent, and to turn their attention to the study of the science of government—an education that is needed by the mothers of the race.

"It has made our elections quiet and orderly. No rudeness, brawling, or disorder appears or would be tolerated at the polling booths. There is no more difficulty or indelicacy in depositing a ballot in the urn than in dropping a letter in the Post Office.

"It has not marred domestic harmony. Husband and wife frequently vote opposing tickets without disturbing the peace of the home. Divorces are not as frequent here as in other communities, even taking into consideration our small population. Many applicants for divorces are from those who have a husband or wife elsewhere, and the number of divorces granted for causes arising in this State are comparatively few.

"It has not resulted in unsexing women. They have not been office seekers. Women are generally selected for County Superintendents of the schools—offices for which they seem particularly adapted, but they have not been applicants for other positions.

"Equal suffrage brings together at the ballot box the enlightened common sense of American manhood and the unselfish moral sentiment of the American household. Both of these elements govern a well-regulated household, and both should sway the political destinies of the entire human family. Particularly do we need in this new Commonwealth the home influence at the primaries and at the polls. We believe, with Emerson, that if all the vices are represented in our politics, some of the virtues should be."

To Parade in This City.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Unless arrangements are perfected for a monster parade in New-Britain next Saturday a number of the marching clubs from that city will go to New-York and take part in the parade there. A movement is on foot to take down 600 members of the Corbin Sound-Money Club Friday night and other clubs may join them in securing excursion rates. The Stanley Works Battery, Stanley Rule and Level men, Russell & Erwin Brigade are interested in this movement, which originated in the New-York offices of these concerns. The companies contemplate taking both bands and several drum corps, leaving Friday night at 10:30 by special train. On the return trip the train will start shortly after the parade and reach home early Sunday morning.

Make Your Own "Plastic Plug."

From The Chronicle.

One of the most troublous punctures that the pneumatic tire is liable to sustain is that which is so minute as to defy detection by the ordinary rider. I recently experienced one of these annoying injuries, which caused the tire on the driving wheel of a tandem to deflate with sufficient rapidity to make repumping necessary every half hour or so. As it was a very cold day I did not relish a roadside repair, so I tried the experiment of dissolving some sugar in a little beer, and, taking out the valve, poured in three or four teaspoonfuls of the mixture, with the result that the tire after inflation showed no further signs of leakage. Though useless for a serious puncture, it proved quite an effective remedy in this case.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GAMES BY THE MASTERS.

Records of Chess Contests in the Buda-Pesth Congress.

Following are the records of several games from the earlier rounds of the International Chess Tournament at Buda-Pesth:

Queen's Pawn Opening.

Janowski. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Janowski. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	QR—Q	P—KR4
P—QB4	P—K3	R—KR	P—R5
Kt—QB3	P—QB3	B—R2	QR—KKt
P—K3	Kt—KB3	K—B	B—B4
B—Q3	QKt—Q2	Kt—Kt	P—Kt5
Kt—B3	B—Q3	PxP	KtxP
Castles	Castles	B—Kt	Q—Kt4
P—K4	PxBP	Q—B3	B—Q5
BxP	P—K4	Kt—B3	P—B4
B—KKt5	Q—K2	K—K2	P—B5
P—Q5	Kt—Kt3	B—B2	Q—R3
B—KKt5	B—R4	Kt—Kt5	KtxP
P—KR3	PxP	BxKt	BxB
PxP	P—Kt4	Kt—Q6	B—B4
P—Kt4	B—Kt3	P—B6	R—Kt7ch
Kt—KR4	K—R	K—B	BxKt
Kt—B5	BxKt	RxB	RxB
KtPxB	P—KR3	R—Q	R(B7)—Kt7
B—R4	QR—Q	K—K	Kt—R5
Q—K2	P—Kt4	Q—R3	R—Kt8ch
B—Kt3	R—KKt	RxR	RxRch
K—Kt2	R—Kt2	Resigns.	

Petroff's Defense.

Marco. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Marco. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	KtxKt	PxKt
Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	P—QR3	P—Kt5
KtxP	P—Q3	RPxP	PxP
Kt—KB3	KtxP	K—B2	R—R7
Q—K2	Q—K2	R—K2	P—Kt6
P—Q3	Kt—KB3	K—B	K—Kt2
QxQch	BxQ	K—B2	K—Kt3
P—Q4	B—B4	P—Kt3	K—Kt4
P—B3	Castles	K—Kt3	K—Kt3
B—K2	QKt—Q2	K—Kt2	R—R8
Castles	KR—K	K—B2	K—Kt2
Kt—K	P—Q4	R—K	R—R7
B—Q3	BxB	R—K2	K—B
KtxB	B—Q3	K—B	R—R3
B—B4	BxB	K—B2	R—K3
KtxP	P—QKt3	RxR	PxR
Kt—Q2	P—B4	K—K3	P—R4
Kt—B3	P—K4	K—K2	P—B4
Kt—Q3	P—B5	P—B5	P—K4
Kt(Q3)—K5	KtxKt	PxP	PxP
KtxKt	P—QKt4	P—Kt4	P—Q5ch
KR—K	RxRch	K—Q2	P—K5
BxR	P—QR4	PxP	P—K6ch
P—B3	R—R3	KxP	P—B6
Kt—Kt4	K—B	Resigns.	

Scotch Gambit.

Charousek. White.	Popiel. Black.	Charousek. White.	Popiel. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	B—K7	KtxB
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	BxR	KxB
P—Q4	PxP	KtxP	R—Kt
B—QB4	B—QB4	P—QKt3	P—K4
Castles	P—Q3	KtxKt	PxKt
P—B3	PxP	R—Q8ch	K—K2
Q—Kt3	Q—K2	R—R8	P—KR3
KtxP	K—B3	Kt—Q5ch	K—Q2
B—KKt5	Castles	P—QKt4	B—Q3
Kt—Q5	Q—Q	P—Kt5	P—QKt3
QR—Q	Kt—QR4	R—Q	K—K3
BxKt	KtxQ	Kt—K3	B—K12
BxQ	Kt—R4	RxBch	Resigns.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Schlechter. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Maroczy. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	KtxP	Kt—K5
P—QB4	P—K3	BxB	QxB
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	KtxKt	BxKt
B—B4	B—B4	BxKt	R—KB
Castles	P—Q3	P—QKt4	RxR
P—QB3	Q—K2	RxR	R—K2
P—Q4	B—Kt3	R—B2	Kt—K
P—QR4	P—QKt3	Kt—Kt5	Q—Q2
B—K3	B—R2	BxKt	P—K5
KKt—Q2	Kt—B3	Kt—Q6	P—KB4
Q—B2	Castles	K—B	P—Kt3ch
KR—K	K—R	K—B	K—B2
P—QKt3	P—QKt3	R—B	R—K2
B—Kt2	B—Kt2	R—K2	P—Kt6
P—QR4	P—QR4	K—B	K—Kt2
Kt—K3	Kt—K3	R—K2	R—K2
B—Q2	B—Q2	K—B	K—B3
P—QKt3	P—QKt3	P—Kt3	P—Kt4
B—Kt2	B—Kt2	P—Kt3	K—Kt3
Q—Q2	Q—Q2	K—Kt2	R—R8
Kt—Q5	Kt—Q5	K—B2	K—Kt2
Kt—K3	Kt—K3	K—K	R—R7
Kt—Q5	Kt—Q5	K—B	K—B
Kt—K3	Kt—K3	K—B2	R—R3
Kt—Q5	Kt—Q5	RxR	PxR
Kt—K3	Kt—K3	K—K3	P—R4
Drawn.		K—Q2	P—K5
		P—B4	P—Q5ch
		K—Q2	P—K6ch
		K—B2	P—B6
		Resigns.	

Scotch Gambit.

Charousek. White.	Popiel. Black.	Charousek. White.	Popiel. Black.
B—K7	KtxB	P—Kt4	P—Q5ch
BxR	KxB	P—Kt5	P—K5
KtxP	R—Kt	P—K6ch	P—B6
P—Kt3	R—K4		

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Schlechter. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Maroczy. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	KtxP	Kt—K5
P—QB4	P—K3	BxB	QxB
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	KtxKt	BxKt
B—B4	B—B4	B—Q8	R—KB
Castles	P—Q3	P—QKt4	RxR
P—QB3	Q—K2	RxR	R—K2
P—QR4	B—Kt3	R—P2	Kt—K
B—K3	B—R2	P—QKt3	R—Q2
KKt—Q2	Kt—B3	K—Kt5	P—K5
Q—B2	Castles	BxKt	BxB
KR—K	K—R	K—B	K—B
P—QR4	P—QKt3	R—B	R—K7
B—Kt2	B—Kt2	R—K2	K—Q2
P—QKt3	P—QKt3	R—K	R—K8ch
B—Q3	B—Q3	K—B2	K—Q3
P—K4	P—K4	R—K2	R—K8ch
P—KR4	Kt—K3	K—B2	K—K3
KtxKt	PxKt	R—K2	R—K5
Q—Kt3	Q—B	K—B2	R—K8ch
Kt—Kt2	R—K2	K—K2	R—K5
Q—K3	R—B2	R—K2	R—K8ch
Q—R7	R—Kt3	K—B2	K—Q3
QxRP	P—R4	K—K2	R—K5
R—KB	B—R3	K—Q2	Drawn.

French Defense.

Winawer. White.	Popiel. Black.	Winawer. White.	Popiel. Black.
P—K4	P—K3	P—KKt4	R—KR
Kt—QB3	P—Q4	RxKtch	KxR
B—QR3	P—Q5	QxBP	KR—K
P—Q4	Kt—KB3	B—B4	R—Q2
Q—Kt3	Kt—B3	P—Kt3	KR—Q
P—QR3	P—K4	Q—K4ch	K—B2
P—KB4	B—K2	Q—B6	R—K2
Kt—KB3	B—Q2	QxKtP	R—K8ch
B—K2	Q—B2	K—Kt2	R—KB8
Kt—K5	P—KR3	QxBP	KR—K
P—KR4	Kt—Q	Q—Q5ch	R—K3
P—R5	B—B3	B—Q2	R—K8ch
Kt—B2	P—QKt3	BxQRP	RxP
B—B3	B—Kt2	B—Q2	P—Kt3
B—Q2	Kt—B3	BxP	P—Kt4
KtxP	KtxKt	B—B8	R—R5
P—K5	RP—K	BxP	R—Kt4
PxKt	BxP	B—B8	R—R5
Kt—K4	Q—K2	B—Q7ch	B—K2
CastlesQR	P—R4	BxB	RxB
QR—K	K—B	Q—B5ch	K—K
P—Kt4	QR—Q	QxP	R—R7
P—B5	Kt—Q4	Q—Kt8ch	K—Q2
Q—R7	BxKt	Q—Q5ch	K—K
BxB	PxP	Q—Kt5ch	K—B2
B—B6	KtxB	Q—B4ch	K—K
RxQ	BxKt	QxP	K—B2
R—K	K—B2	P—R4	Resigns.

King's Gambit Declined.

Tschigorin. White.	Walbrodt. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Walbrodt. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	BxP	K—K2
P—KB4	P—Q4	B—B6	QR—KB
Kt—KB3	PxP	Kt—B3	RxRch
KtxP	Q—Q3	RxR	R—KB
Q—K2	Q—K2	Kt—Q5ch	K—Q
QxP	P—KB3	Kt—B4	R—K
P—Q4	PxKt	Q—Q5	Q—K2
BxP	P—B4	Kt—Kt6	P—B4
B—KKt5	B—B2	B—Kt5	P—Kt4
Castles	B—K3	Q—B8ch	K—Kt2
B—KKt5	QxB	Kt—Q5	Q—K3
BxB	Kt—KR3	BxKt	KxB
B—B8	Kt—Q2	Q—Kt7ch	Resigns.

Ruy Lopez.

Marco. White.	Janowski. Black.	Marco. White.	Janowski. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Q—Q2	P—B4
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	PxP	PxP
B—Kt5	P—QR3	R—KKt	R—B4
B—R4	P—QB3	K—Kt4ch	K—B2
Kt—B3	P—Q3	R—Kt5	K—K
BxKtch	PxB	R(Q)—KKt	RxR
P—Q4	PxP	QxR	BxKt
KtxP	B—Q2	QxPch	K—Q2
Castles	P—K2	P—Kt3	RxP
KKt—K2	Castles	R—Kt4	K—B3
Kt—KKt3	R—Kt	K—Kt3	RxP
P—Kt3	Kt—K	R—B4	Q—Kt3ch
B—Q3	K—B	R—Kt4	Q—K3
R—K	P—Kt3	R—Kt6	K—Kt8
B—Kt2	B—B3	QxPch	K—Kt2
Kt—R4	BxB	K—B	K—Kt3ch
QxQch	BxQ	K—B2	Q—Kt8
P—

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or parlor maid; best city reference. G. A. 990 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend, previous to going to Europe. K. T., 24 Washington Square North.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or PARlormaid.—No objection to country; best reference. 200 East 73d St., Byrnes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to do sewing; can operate. 237 East 55th St., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class references. Call at present employer's, 10 to 12, 6 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a flat; best reference. 145 West 60th St., Hara's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; best city reference. Call at 796 8th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; ring Call bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 582 3d Av.; ring Ninogue's bell.

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COOK.—By young girl in private family; thoroughly understands desserts and all soups; first-class city references from last employer. A. R., box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, together, in private family; cook, laundress; chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call, 3 days, 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen and can do coarse washing; personal references. L. H., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; competent cook, trustworthy and economical; good bread, biscuits, and pastry; city references. Call Monday and Tuesday, 266 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young woman; soups, entrées, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; first-class private family; best city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant Scotch woman, in small, private family; no objection to apartment; last employer can be seen. G. W., box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands German, French, and American cooking equal to any French chef; best of city references. Jacquin, 432 5th Av.

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COOK.—By good family cook; coarse washing; A1 city references. Advertiser, 217 West 36th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By German cook; first-class; in private family; no washing. 204 East 70th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, Protestant, in private family, with good reference; city; lady can be seen. 95 Clinton St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; personal reference. 216 West 62d St., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—Competent; city or country; first-class; references from present employer. E., Box 173, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable girl; good plain cook and to assist with washing; private family; best city reference. 1,133 2d Av., 59th and 60th Sts.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress; two years' reference. 321 East 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; $30; best references. Cook, 78 West 48th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. A., 8 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough dressmaker and seamstress by month; will act as lady's maid if required; capable of teaching German grammatically); understands all kinds of sewing; references from persons of highest standing. J., care of Mrs. Corrigan, 217 West 36th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-known visiting governess, college graduate, with European diploma, has vacancies; perfect French, German, English branches; music; 12 years' highest references from prominent families; moderate terms. Teacher, Box 402, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By Hanoverian; diplomée; excellent references from English and German families; very good linguist; thorough musician; as governess or companion. Write or call, Monday, between 2 and 5, 27 West 73d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest reference. Literature, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a German woman to do general housework in a small American family. 6 Stryker's Lane.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl for general housework; good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. Call, for two days, Kelly, 322 East 39th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By young Protestant woman as competent housemaid; excellent reference; city or country. A. V., 143 West 14th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl to do general housework; personal reference. De Lorme's bell, 314 West 49th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as kitchenmaid; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 313 East 32d St. Good city references from last employer.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, to do kitchen work or general housework; strong; obliging. Walsh, 316 East 38th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; is willing and obliging. 312 East 33d St., one flight up.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Swedish girl as lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; willing and obliging; no objection to a growing child; disengaged Oct. 29. Can be seen at present employer's, 226 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Swiss persons as lady's maid; understands her duties; thoroughly experienced traveler; excellent packer; speaks several languages fluently. E. W., 604 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; years with her present employer. M. G., Box 317 Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveller; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; city references. V. C., box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; Parisienne; seamstress, dressmaker; takes charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer; best city reference. Eleine, care Mme. Sire, 475 Lenox Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

MAID.—By young girl as maid and seamstress. Call Monday, 32 West 130th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; nine years' city reference. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By the month or day; seven years' reference from last place. K. F., Box 17 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; do ladies' or gentlemen's, or family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 554 3d Ave.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day, week or month; good city reference; employer seen. 128 West 50th St., Mary Allen.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private American family; last employer can be seen. 230 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 534 5th Ave.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person, thoroughly competent and trustworthy, long experience, for young children; superior infant's nurse; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. A. D., Box 81 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse, to take entire charge; five years' reference; wages, $20. D. K., 156 East 125th St.

NURSE.—Protestant; can take full charge from birth; personal references; city or country. Nurse, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

NURSE and MAID to invalid lady; highly recommended; doctors and families. Call at 449 4th Av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; best city references. 145 East 32d St.

INVALID'S NURSE, &c.—By invalid's nurse, or to elderly lady; excellent seamstress; permanant; speaks German; willing to assist in other duties; best of city reference. Call, 1 to 3, M., 136 East 47th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best of reference. K. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; capable in every way of taking full charge; understands bottle food; personal reference from former employer. 755 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced; just disengaged; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; highest reference. Address M. Endlich, 422 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By parlormaid or chambermaid, or maid and seamstress, to grown children, in a private family; four years' best city reference; wages, $18 to $20. N. F., 322 East 37th St.; ring twice.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with other work if necessary; capable, obliging young woman; has first-class references. Address, J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced waitress in carving, serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; best city reference; city or country. Call 221 East 44th St., two days.

WAITRESS.—By young respectable German girl as waitress in a fine family. Mrs. Poke, 345 East 76th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent Swedish girl in private family; best city references. Address H. Palmer, 36 Morton St.

WAITRESS, &c.—First-class waitress or parlor maid; best reference. 43 East 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—A lady wishes to recommend an attendant to an elderly person or chronic invalid; also to assist in care of house, attend to books and accounts. C. B., 121 West 43d St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few customers at her private residence or out; elite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By an experienced stenographer; also position wanted for beginner. Ex. or Begin, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl, lately landed; willing to do anything; can be seen Monday or Tuesday. Mitchell, 206 East 96th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with the best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; ten years' highest city references. L. Y., 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—English; competent and reliable; strictly temperate; first-class references. Reliable, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; understands every branch in service; thoroughly competent; willing; obliging; best city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St., first floor.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; speaks English fluently; personal reference from last employer. Address, by letter, Edmund Saynisch, 164 East 28th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a first-class man; Swede; excellent reference; over four years in last place. W. W., Box 10 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; best of references furnished. G. L., 128 East 96th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; reliable; highly recommended; colored man, in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—(Swiss, 27;) first-class, neat, tidy; best references; wishes place. J. B., box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a tall, first-class man as butler; very competent; private family; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly experienced; first-class; 18 months' personal reference; just returned from American Eclipse expedition to Japan on yacht Coronet; age, 26; height, 5 feet 11 inches. Steward, 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a first-class, competent Englishman, having traveled as valet the last Summer abroad; satisfactory references; at liberty three days ago. G. H. W., 240 East 35th St., care of Mr. Cline.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; good city references; 5½ years in last place; wages, $50; no objection to country. A. B., Box 18, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

Chefs.

CHEF.—For private house; thoroughly understands French and American kitchen and pastry; well recommended. Fred Burkhardt, 222 West 35th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; stylish driver; best city reference; last former employer can be seen. F. S., 1222d St. and Claremont Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By groom; single; age 31; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; sober and industrious; generally useful; 4 years' references from last place; willing to go to any part of the world. Coachman, 107 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; highly recommended; last employer can be seen; city or country. E. T., 783 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Married; willing and obliging; seven years in last place; last employer can be seen. Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman as coachman, with the best of personal references; a good rider; can also drive tandem or four. W. Shelton, 149 East 57th St., three days.

COACHMAN.—Eighteen months' reference; sober; honest; thoroughly understands his business; age, 26; single. Call or address M. A., care of Denning, 909 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like to find position for a thoroughly competent and reliable man. 240 West 71st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—sober, honest; good reference; moderate wages. A. A. S., Box 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By colored coachman; first-class driver; best city references; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 227 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; generally useful; country preferred. L. L., 140 Alexander Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for thoroughly competent colored coachman. Apply Mr. Romaine, 84 Beaver St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting and improving grounds; references from prominent New-York City families. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a Swede, thirty-five, married, as gardener; fourteen years in this country; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of references. Swede, 35 East 10th St., seed store.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—As groom or second man; has good city reference; former and last employers can be seen. P. R., 147 West 51st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By young Englishman; age, twenty-five; good references. George Hunt, care of Mrs. Rowell, 163 East 39th St.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By young man; first-class reference; age, 26. Call or address 909 6th Av., care of Denning.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By respectable, steady young man in private family as useful man or second man; good reference; last employer can be seen. M. P., 1,616 3d Ave.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman, in some business or place of trust; willing to do anything; 18 months' personal reference; age, 25. A. L., 54 East 41st St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; work at anything; sober, useful, and obliging; country preferred. P. H., 69 Vandam St.

USEFUL MAN or VALET.—By a useful man or valet; can wait on table; first-class references. S., 530 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Having just left party from abroad, now at liberty, three days ago; first-class city references. Alpha, care of M. Cline, 240 East 85th St.

VALET.—English-trained; educated; temperate; thoroughly experienced. White, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By industrious, sober man as attendant, nurse, valet, or any position of trust; good reference; used to traveling. M. A. J., 554 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED FOR Greenwich, Conn.; English or American; to take charge of three children 3½ to 6 years of age. Call, Tuesday, 27th, between 10:30 and 12:30, at 264 West 57th St., first floor.

WANTED.—One hundred saleslades wanted at the opening our thirty-seventh branch store, Saturday morning, Oct. 31; apply at once. F. W. Woolworth & Co., 5 and 10 Cent Store, 259 and 261 6th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WEBER vs. LOUIS WEBER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment directing sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

(1) All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, distant 250 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet 8½ inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-second and Ninety-first Streets; thence easterly, parallel with Ninety-second Street, 15 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet 5½ inches to the southerly side of Ninety-second Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, 15 feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less, as by reference to the deed of conveyance of the said premises and others executed by David T. Brown and Cornelia W., his wife, to John Weber, bearing date March 17th, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on April 21, 1886, in Liber 1,917 of Conveyances, Page 443, will more fully and at large appear.

(2) All the undivided six-thirteenths of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, 30 feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Lexington Avenue, 56 feet 8½ inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Ninety-second Street, 30 feet to the westerly side of Lexington Avenue; and thence northerly, along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, 56 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning, as by reference to the deed of conveyance thereof executed by Lawrence Delmour and Mary A., his wife, to John Weber, George Ehret, and Ashbel P. Fitch, bearing date July 23, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office on August 23, 1886, in Liber 1,983 of Conveyances, Page 168, and also by reference to the declaration of interests therein as between themselves, executed by the said grantees, dated August 23, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office on January 5, 1887, in Liber 2,023 of Conveyances, Page 256, will more fully and at large appear.

(3) All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, 100 feet 8 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Ninety-first Street, 45 feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Lexington Avenue, 100 feet 8 inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, 45 feet to the point of beginning, as by reference to the deed of conveyance thereof, executed by Jacob Ruppert and Anna, his wife, to John Weber, bearing date October 18, 1888, and recorded in said Register's office on January 15, 1890, in Liber 2,257 of Conveyances, Page 395, and also in Liber 2,259 of Conveyances, Page 276, on September 3, 1889, will more fully and at large appear.

(4) Bonds issued by Arion Society of the par value of four thousand dollars.

(5) Bonds issued by the Yuengling Brewing Company of the par value of $12,800.

Dated New-York, October 19, 1896.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SIMPSON & WERNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

o19-2aw3wM&F&n10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 414 EAST.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—KATHERINE ELIAS, Pltf., vs. JOSEPHINE ELIAS et al., Defts.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1896 at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the land and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and forty-three feet four and three-quarters of an inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street with the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street eighteen feet and three-quarters of an inch, thence southerly on a line parallel with First Avenue one hundred and five feet five and one-quarter inches, thence westerly eighteen feet one and three-quarter inches, and thence northerly and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known by the number four hundred and fourteen East Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City, and also being a portion of the premises conveyed to Conrad Spengerman, by deed of conveyance, made by Augustus Doll and wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1191 of Conveyances, page 201, on the 31st day of October, 1871.—Dated New-York, September 15th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 59 Wall Street, New-York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned by order of the referee to November 5, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated October 15, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

o16-2aw3wF&M.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWANNEE M. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number Sixty-nine (69) on the map of Morrisania Farms made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, and being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Eighth (now One Hundred and Seventieth) Street and Railroad (now Vanderbilt) Avenue; thence running northerly along said Railroad Avenue one hundred and four (104) feet; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running westerly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street thirty (30) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue eighty-six (86) feet and four (4) inches to said Eighth Street, and thence running westerly along said Eighth Street seventy (70) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.

WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

o26-2aw3wM&Th&n17

BRONX TERRACE.—New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—LEVI H. MACE, plaintiff, against ANDRICY CIESICLSKI and ANTONINA CIESICLSKI, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, dated September 26, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, the 30th day of September, 1896, I, Augustus S. Houghton, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Public Square, Williamsbridge, in the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following-described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New-York, N. Y., known on a certain map entitled, "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and West Chester and Westchester County, New-York," by Henry B. Miller, C. E. & S., dated May, 1854, on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, as the south half of Lot No. 1,213, (twelve hundred and thirteen,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Bronx Terrace, distant in a southerly direction ninety (90) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Bronx Terrace by the southerly side of Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and in a line parallel with Fourteenth Street about one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of Lot No. 1,255 (twelve hundred and fifty-five) thirty (30) feet; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of Lot No. 1,214 (twelve hundred and fourteen) and parallel with the southerly line of Fourteenth Street about one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet to said Bronx Terrace; thence northerly along the westerly side of Bronx Terrace thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated October 3d, 1896.

AUGUSTUS S. HOUGHTON, Referee.

RALPH HANCOX, Plaintiff's Attorney, Williamsbridge, New-York City.

o5-2aw3wM&Th&o26

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JENNIE G. CUNNINGHAM against MARY A. CRUGER, otherwise known as MARY A. FULLER, Annie V. Kah, Agnes Cruger, Carrie Cruger, and Frederick Cruger.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, John E. Ward, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New-York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches northwesterly from the intersection of the northwesterly side of Eighth Avenue and the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and running thence northeasterly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the middle line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence northwesterly along said line twenty feet ten inches; thence southwesterly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as Number Three hundred and twenty-one West Twenty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21st, 1896.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

CHARLES H. SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City o26-2aw3wM&Th&n16

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. BARNES, as trustee, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. MARTIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, more or less; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue, fifty feet and five inches, more or less; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, fifty feet and five inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, October 16th, 1896.

JNO. DELAHUNTY, Referee.

EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.

o19-2aw3wM&Th&n10.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ADAM NICKEL, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA PREISSINGER, individually; Margaretha Preissinger, as executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Preissinger, deceased; Katie Ruter, and others, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and partly through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street eighty-four (84) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 15th, 1896. N. T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ORIENTAL BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. DAHLMAN and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Willia... Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

First—All that certain plot of land in the City of New-York, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a certain point on the said westerly side of Greenwich Street at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall distant sixty feet and four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Horatio Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; and running thence westwardly, nearly parallel with Horatio Street and partly through the centre of said party wall, ninety-six feet and seven inches; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Greenwich Street, twenty-four feet; thence eastwardly six feet six inches; thence northerly, parallel with Greenwich Street, nineteen feet ten inches to land now or formerly of Herman G. Mohlman; and thence eastwardly, along said last-mentioned land, nineteen feet two inches to Greenwich Street; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich Street, forty-four feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. The above-described premises being now known by the street numbers eight hundred and thirty-eight and eight hundred and forty Greenwich Street; and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Isaac H. Dahlman by Alexander Ferguson, by deed bearing date the fifth day of April, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1211 of Conveyances, Page 26, on the fifth day of April, 1872. That the above-described premises be sold in one parcel.

Second—All that certain lot of ground situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Rose Hill Farm and being known on a map of property on Rose Hill Farm, belonging to Bertram P. Cruger, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, between the Second and Third Avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York March 14th, 1827, and bearing date February 1, 1827, by the number fifty-four; the said lot lying on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street at the

CLERGY FOR SOUND MONEY

CURRENCY QUESTION THE THEME IN MANY PULPITS.

Of All the Political Sermons Delivered Only One, That of a Jeresy City Pastor, Was in Advocacy of Bryan's Cause—The Rev. R. Heber Newton Says that the Hope of Humanity Lies in the Defeat of Humanity's Aspirations.

The Rev F. Heber Newton, in All Souls' Memorial Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, delivered a sermon yesterday on "The Humanitarian Aspect of Our National Issue." He said in part:

"One party in our National controversy believes the present issue to be mainly a moral one. It appeals to the conscience of the people to maintain the financial honor of the country. The other party believes the issue to be chiefly a humanitarian one. It appeals to the hearts of the people in behalf of the poor and the suffering. It believes that it represents the sacred principles of charity—that is, of love to man—and of justice. About the fact of this honest belief on the part of the mass of men behind this great movement there can be no question. This is the secret of the enthusiasm which is unquestionably manifested in the movement.

"Discontent has long been growing in our country. The trouble lies in the struggle for existence, which has unquestionably been aggravated in our own country by imperfect government, by vicious legislation, by the natural heedlessness and selfishness of the prosperous classes of the community. It does not follow because of this passionate outcry that the condition of the mass of our people is in reality deteriorating. Prof. Thorold Rogers has pointed out that the moment when the loudest cry is heard from any suffering or oppressed class is not that in which it is suffering most deeply, but rather that in which improvement has already begun.

"We are in the midst of a social evolution from a lower to a higher form of civilization—an evolution which tends constantly at critical moments to become a social revolution. It is inevitable that the social struggle should precipitate a political struggle. Arm democracy with the ballot and it will surely seek to use the ballot to democratize want.

"In the present political campaign I find the rapid crystallization of these forces of social discontent—a natural social evolution temporarily threatening a social revolution. The silver question is only the crystallization point for these discontented elements.

"Experts certify that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, so far from helping the poor man, will hurt him more than anything that has ever occurred in our National history. It will result in a general loss of confidence, in panic, in hard times, paralysis of our business world, closing factories, suspending business enterprise, causing a decline in the purchasing power of money, cutting down wages, and doubling prices. The poor man is the one who will suffer most. The dollar of the poor man will prove to be the poor dollar of the poor man.

"Sentiment is not a sufficient guide to social reform. Feeling is a splendid motor, but it is a poor rudder. Enthusiasm is good to work up steam, but it is useless in directing it. The noblest ideals have led humanity into the swamps. The finest enthusiasms have worked the profoundest evils for mankind. Hysteria is not the most satisfactory condition for the working up of wise and beneficial social reforms.

"He who questions hard facts with his eyes open cannot fail to understand why, though sympathizing with the popular feeling back of this movement, he must needs oppose it in the interest of humanity. All efforts to benefit things for humanity must fall in line with natural law; with the historic movement of evolution. Its efforts must follow, not oppose law. Just because this social reform runs directly in the teeth of the universal experience recorded in history, the heroic efforts of those who are behind it are doomed to disappointment, if not to worse than disappointment—a defeat which will set back the movement of social reform itself for many years.

"When we can build a Chinese wall around the country and live in absolute isolation from the rest of the world, then can we establish a currency system of iron, of wampum, of beads, of anything on the face of the earth that we agree to consider as money—then, but not till then.

"What is of supreme importance—a point every workingman ought to appreciate—is the fact that 'trusts' regulate production, prevent overproduction and the hard times which follow, throwing labor out of employment; that they tend to steady the market, to create permanent employment, and to prevent industrial panics.

"If the present movement proves successful, the country will be plunged into a financial chaos out of which no order will come again, but an order whose crust will smother down the cries of the distressed and the suffering. The forces of wealth will combine as they have never combined before, and the forces of labor will be discouraged, disorganized, disintegrated. The hope of humanity to-day lies in the defeat of humanity's aspirations."

"AM I A PATRIOT?"

The Rev. J. O. Wilson Preaches Against the Doctrine of Altgeld.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church delivered a sermon on "My Duty on Nov. 3. Am I a Patriot?" He said in part:

"Citizenship has been cheapened and made easy for foreigners of a certain class to acquire. The ignorant foreigner is a dangerous citizen, but there is a more dangerous man than the ignorant foreigner. It is the Anarchist who traveled a thousand miles to this city to insult our President; the man who pardoned the Anarchists at Chicago and upheld Anarchistic principles in that city. He is still at large, preaching Anarchy, and more to the shame of the State of Illinois, has been renominated for Governor.

"Those men are worse who stir up strife and sectional hatred and insult the Supreme Court of the United States, and who teach workingmen that it is right to wear the badge of one candidate and vote for another and get votes for that other candidate. What of the men who sow discord and hate from one end of the land to the other? These men are traitors to the flag who preach dishonor and National bad faith. Not even at the time of the rebellion was the ship of State so near the rocks of disaster. This is not a partisan contest, but a contest for the very life of the Nation. I had rather see the Nation die in honor than live to cheat the nations of the world.

"The true patriot must love his country more than party. If his party stands for false principles and dangerous issues, the patriot should vote against that party to sustain the honor, the faith, and the financial credit of his country."

LABOR'S NEED IS BRAINS.

The Rev. Madison Peters Denounces Agitators and Demagogues.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the course of his sermon at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, said:

"Labor's principal need is brains. In their conflict with employers, the laboring men should not be led by professional agitators, men whose jobs depend upon their raising frequent disturbances, but the interests of labor should be managed by men who know both sides of the question. Our wisest business men, when they find themselves in a position they do not entirely understand, seek the counsel of a lawyer, or of some one who comprehends the case in all its bearings. The laboring man seems to think such a course unnecessary, and he suffers the consequences. Violence sprung upon the employer has never put one cent into the workingman's hand. Many employers do business with money borrowed from banks which have obtained this money by deposits from laboring men themselves. If labor goes back upon the employer the bank must also go back upon him. So an injury done to capital is an injury to labor. The worst enemy of the working classes to-day are those demented agitators, whose appeal is to the idle, the shiftless, the dissipated, and the bankrupt to fight 'the money-owning class.'

"Unless the workingmen of this country show by their ballots their condemnation of the scheming demagogue to create vengeful animosities against the employer they will cripple the arms, lame the feet and pierce the heart of American labor for a generation. It is useless to say that the laboring classes are oppressed. The mechanics of a few years ago are the employers and managers of to-day. The great mills, factories, and industries of the country are to-day controlled by the men who were merely poor laborers at day's wages a few years ago. But these men did not spend their non-working hours in carelessness, or in clamoring and complaining around the beer table about the poverty of the masses, and demanding radical and revolutionary changes in society—they learned how to do better work.

"Capital and labor is a marriage where divorce means death to each. Violence will never cure where progress, under law, is the surest and speediest remedy."

A FLAG ON THE CHURCH.

Dr. MacArthur Will Display It to Awaken Enthusiasm.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church, spoke on "The Stars Fighting for American Honor and Missionary Progress." He said that the stars in the Bible story represented nature, and nature's laws were now operating to upset the theories represented in the Chicago platform. This was seen in the recent rise in the market price of wheat "Although silver depreciated in value, the price of wheat went up, instead of corresponding to the decreased value of silver, as the friends of Mr. Bryan claimed," he said.

"The stars in their course are fighting for American honor. A brighter day is dawning, when class feeling shall be rebuked, when sectional hatred shall be destroyed, and when anarchy shall hide its sanguinary head from the sight of the American people. Much of the success of our missionary work abroad depends on the triumph of American honor at the polls on Nov. 3. If Bryan is elected our missionary work abroad will be cut in halves. How could our missionaries in China or Japan stand up and preach a gospel of honesty when their Government had been guilty of dishonestly repudiating its debts? We took up collections for missionary work this morning. A number of people promised $100, if there was no stain of dishonor on the flag on Nov. 4. If Bryan was elected they would give but one half of that."

He said that the Stars and Stripes would float from the church next Saturday to awaken enthusiasm in the cause of good government.

The Rev. Dr. Hathaway a Bryanite.

The Rev. Isaac N. Hathaway, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, delivered a sermon in advocacy of Bryan's cause. He said that Bryan's strength lay not so much in the merits of free silver as in the antagonism of classes. It was a battle of the poor against the rich. Its result was not likely to affect the underlying questions. He regarded the American Government, he said, as an experiment, and he believed that it was doomed to failure. If a remedy is to be found, he said, it lay in legislation that would prevent the accumulation of large fortunes in the hands of a few individuals, and provide for the equal distribution of the surplus wealth now in private hands.

Dr. Parkhurst on "Morality."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday on "Morality." In the course of his sermon he alluded indirectly to the silver question. He said: "There is no more elasticity in the moral laws than there is in the laws dealing with business relations, and you can no more expand the moral laws to meet particular purposes than you can make a fifty-cent dollar equal to one hundred cents." Dr. Parkhurst talked of the uselessness of paying the debts of a man who immediately fell into debt again; and the uselessness of relieving a beggar's wants if that beggar continues to go from door to door and make himself a nuisance.

"Believers in Christ Can't Vote."

The Rev. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon entitled, "The Constitution of the United States Debars Citizens Loyal to Christ from Voting." He argued that because the Constitution does not mention the Almighty it rejects Him. He pointed out that a person of any creed, or no creed, or an atheist, was as eligible to office as a Christian. At the conclusion of his sermon the Rev. Mr. Foster said that none of his congregation would vote on election day.

Dr. Kittredge on the Election.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge spoke at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church on "The Election of November 3." In the course of his sermon he said that if Bryanism triumphed at the polls the motto on the silver dollar—"In God We Trust"—would gain a new meaning. It would mean that the holder of the coin might trust in God for the balance of value due. He said Mr. Bryan was a good example of perpetual motion. "His doctrines," he added, "are worthy of a Marat or a Robespierre. They will culminate in revolution."

"Bryan and His Platform."

Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform was the text of a vigorous sermon preached by the Rev. John F. Carson, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Carson declared that Bryan secured his nomination through the silver mine owners and the political bosses of the West and the adroit use of a blasphemous phrase. He said the man and his platform should go down together.

Dr. Savage on "Citizenship."

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, at the Church of the Messiah, preached on the rights and duties of American citizenship. He deplored the fact that innumerable ignorant foreigners had the privilege of voting. He begged his congregation to remember the Nation's fair fame and preserve her honor at the coming election.

Prof. Felix Adler's Discourse.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke on the "Political Situation" at Carnegie Hall. He cited many instances in the history of the world where a question of finance, like that of the present campaign, caused the ruin of nations. He said that the prevailing unrest was caused by the arraignment of classes against masses.

Funeral of the Rev. S. A. Seaman.

The funeral services of the Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, for over fifty years a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, were held at 147 West Eighty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the floral offerings were many and beautiful. The services were conducted by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, and he was assisted by the Rev. George Atterbury, the Rev. George Collard, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Longking, who is ninety-three years of age, and who was a Sunday-school teacher under Mr. Seaman. The body will be interred at Searington, L. I., to-day.

FOR THE TIMES'S MOTTO

MANY APPLICATIONS FOR THE REWARD OF $100.

The Competition to Better the Phrase "All the News That's Fit to Print"—The Number of Suggestions Received Very Large—Even Whole Families Join in the Search—Some Very Good and Many Not Apt—Samples of the Best.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is advertising to give a prize of $100 to any of its readers who will suggest a phrase or motto of ten words or less, which its management will accept as more aptly expressing the characteristics of this paper than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the big electric sign in Madison Square.

As may have been expected, this has aroused no end of interest among TIMES readers all over the country. The suggestions, according to the advertisement, are to be made on postal cards. As a result, postal cards have been coming in daily, until the number has grown enormous. The idea is to secure some apt expression which will best distinguish THE NEW-YORK TIMES as the leading home newspaper of the refined and cultured families of Greater New-York.

Great Success of the Plan.

The remarkable success of this plan, as demonstrated by the hundreds of varied phrases which have been pouring into the publication office of THE TIMES for the last few days, gives rise to the hope that some of its readers may have caught the spirit of the idea and invented the ideal phrase or motto.

This remarkable contest of ideas is by no means confined to any one class of readers, and there are suggestions from both men and women. In some cases each member in a family has taken a part in formulating a phrase. Others have sent in a series of mottoes. Standard works and poets' dreams have been searched for apt quotations until a mass of material has found its way to THE TIMES office that will make it hard indeed to make a choice.

Of course, among the hundreds of ideas which have been suggested a great many fall far below the standard. Others are good, while they may not be apt in character. To give some illustration of the suggestions which have been received up to date, a few of them are reprinted here.

One Man's Frank Opinion.

To begin with, and to demonstrate that it is no easy task to hit upon the proper phrase, this postal from an old reader of THE TIMES heads the list:

"In my honest opinion the device you have at present cannot be bettered. Since there seems to be some dissatisfaction with it, here's a go at the $100:

"Clear, clean, considerate, cultured, consistent, and correct."

A novel suggestion comes from a reader in Lakeville, Conn. It is:

Fresh
acts
free
from
filth.

A New-York City reader, while he does not stick entirely to the conditions, suggests the following:

"The New-York Times,
Purity in politics."

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise.
He jumped right into politics,
And scratched out both his eyes.
And when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He up and read THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
And scratched them in again."

This is from Elizabeth, N. J.:

"Clean as new fallen snow, it covers the whole ground."

Here are three from one person:

"All may read with profit."
"It's aims are high, its hits are sure."
"The best of everything, from Alpha to Omega."

This is novel:

Able, News,
Advanced. News,
Aggressive News.

No more,
No less.
NEW-YORK TIMES.

"'The darkest hour is before dawn.' The hours before reading THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

The man who suggested this has sent a dozen ideas:

"Prints all the news that's fit to print."
"Bread of sifted wheat; news of sifted truth."
"Contains everything worth knowing."
"Elevates, entertains, convinces; each man's reputation handled with care."
"Page after page of sense; not one line for sensations."
"Selects clean news and prints it if it's true."
"We print the facts, while others print the rest."
"Full of meat, clean and neat."
"The world's news that's fit to peruse."
"The people voice, good the choice."
"Honest news printed, nothing stinted."
"Cheerful, clean, with glossy sheen."
"Clean, crisp, bright, snappy, read it daily and be happy."
"Progressive and clever; for the family ever."
"Dollars to dimes if it's good it's in THE TIMES."
"Progressive, patriotic, pure; all time will endure."

Here is one that is very much on the line of that now in use:

"All the news that's fit to be read by any one."

One reader makes four suggestions which are new. They are:

"News, novelties, and no nonsense."
"Clean news selected; sensations rejected."
"Prints columns of sense, not a word of sensation."
"Page after page of sense, not one line of sensation."

One man, living in Philadelphia, has evidently been reading soap advertisements. At any rate, one of his suggestions is:

"It scours for world's news and the world's news scours."

Some Other Suggestions.

A Washington reader suggests:

"New-York's family newspaper. Enterprising, progressive, clean, moral, and instructive."

Here are the others more or less good.

"As bright as a star and there you are."
"For man, woman, and child; news complete, true, and undefiled."
"For all humanity; all the news that's decent and true."
"We're convicted of disseminating first-class information."
"Aseptic journalism up to date."
"Each day's news without undue prominence to each day's vileness."
"Clean and wholesome, enlightens the young, edifies the old."
"Like a beacon light to the mariner, is the honesty of THE NEW-YORK TIMES."
"Clean news we print, without cut or stint."
"Honor maintaining, meanness disdaining, never tyrannical, but ever true."
"Every day and every way, for every one the best."
"Courageous, conscientious, conservative. Clever, clear, and clean."
"Yours neatly, sweetly, and completely."
"Instructive to all, offensive to none."
"THE TIMES will set it right."
"The news of the world compounded for the American people."

The competition is still open, in accordance with the terms announced on the seventh page.

Mrs. Lease and Senator Stewart.

"Jimmie" O'Brien is to have a meeting at Apollo Hall, 128 Clinton Street, to-night. Among the orators he promises are Mrs. Mary Lease of Kansas, Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, and Col. Rickey of Missouri.

HALL ASKS EOR A RECEIVER.

New Phase of Empire Loan and Investment Company Disagreements.

Application has been made to Justice Barnard for the appointment of a receiver for the Empire Loan and Investment Company, which has offices in the Postal Telegraph Building. The application is on behalf of Charles R. Hall, and is the outcome of the trouble the company has had since last March, when the present management took hold.

The morning papers contend that the company has assumed $30,000 in mortgages which are past due, and that 41 per cent. of its receipts have been paid out to defray current operating expenses, according to the showing of its last report to the State Superintendent of the Banking Department. This, it is contended, includes $13,000 in salaries in excess of the amount authorized by the company's charter. The petition also contends that the company has lost $21,000 during the two years of its existence.

The affidavit of Andrew J. Cobe, President of the Empire Loan and Invesment Company, filed by Philip Carpenter, the company's attorney, sets forth that since March 9 last, when the new managers got control, $6,000 has been advanced to pay off the first and second mortgages, and that the company has made good the alleged deficit of $21,707.02, by charging the balance of the deficiency against the stock, and by canceling the stock included among the liabilities of the company in making up the deficit.

It is further contended that, taking the applicants' statement of the liabilities as correct, $33,875, they have been reduced to $11,927.72, and that after the scaling of the liabilities the company's surplus is $240. It is insisted, however, that the applicants' statement of the liabilities is much too large.

One-half of the members of the company have signed a petition against the appointment of a receiver. The percentage of operating expenses, it is asserted by them, to the total receipts, has greatly decreased, and the expenses since November last have been practically nothing, all the officers giving their services free.

It is contended that the company was in a much worse condition before the change in the management than it is now, and that were it not for the change in the system of bookkeeping inaugurated by the new management a big surplus would be apparent.

At a stockholders' meeting about a month ago, which was attended by 90 per cent. of the stockholders, it was voted unanimously to scale the stock, and charge back any reduction found to be unnecessary.

The decision on the application has been reserved.

WORKMEN AND THEIR VOTES.

Central Labor Union Is Inquiring into Alleged Coercion.

While the Central Labor Union was holding its meeting yesterday afternoon, Chairman Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association, who is an ardent Bryan man, introduced Edward King, who, he said, was a prominent labor leader, and wanted to make a statement.

Mr. King was formerly a delegate to the Central Labor Union from the Typefounders' Union, and later joined the Chadwick Club.

Delegate J. W. Armstrong of the electric workers, who is a Republican, suspecting that King wanted to talk politics, jumped up, saying: "What does King want to tell us? We don't want any more stampeding business in our meetings. Who is he, anyhow, and what does he want?"

"If you will listen to him you will find out for yourself," replied Chairman Mahr.

"We want to know the subject on which he is going to speak. Is it politics, or labor, or what?"

Mr. Armstrong did not get any satisfaction, and Mr. King began speaking. He said that the newspapers printed much about intimidation of workingmen to wear McKinley buttons and march in the Republican parade.

"The rights of workingmen," continued King, "should not be interfered with. Whether a laboring man was a Republican or Democrat, or even a Socialist, he should not be coerced in any manner in his political rights. So we appointed a committee to investigate."

"Who is we?" asked Delegate Armstrong.

"Why, the starters of the movement, of course," replied King.

"What starters? Speak plain! What are you concealing?" sang out Armstrong.

Then King said it was the Bryan-Sewall Club, and a committee was getting up a wage-workers' demonstration for Bryan and Sewall, at which Eugene Debs and other labor leaders were to speak. The committee wanted to have the miscreants punished who forced workmen to join any paradeu.

"I move that a committee of five be appointed to find out whether it is true that workmen are coerced," said Delegate Armstrong.

The motion was carried, and Delegate Armstrong, Hand, Wolders, Johnson and Lawrence were appointed on the committee.

STUTZKE DID NOT ASCEND.

His Followers Are Revising Their Calculations.

For a second time the peculiar religious sect led by F. Stutzke, an east side painter, has been disappointed in expectation of leaving this world for a better sphere.

The date first set for the ascension was Sept. 2, but when that day came and passed and left the members of the society still on the earth, they made new calculations, and fixed the next date for their transfiguration fifty days ahead, or on Friday last. However, they thought it might be a day or two later. If again disappointed they say they will again prepare and wait a new revelation.

Their leader, Stutzke, lives in a detached house at 413 East Seventy-fifth Street. He was not at home last night, but there was no reason to believe that he had been translated. Indeed, the woman who answered the door bell told the reporter he should call during the week if he wished to see Mr. Stutzke.

"AUNT KATE" DUNN IS DEAD.

She Kept a Little Candy Shop in Harlem.

"Aunt Kate" Dunn, who was quite a character upon the east side of Harlem, died suddenly on Saturday at the door of her little shanty. She had been in poor health lately, and only recently came back from the Harlem Hospital, where she had been under treatment.

Children were her special pets, and the little candy shop she kept at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue was always crowded with them. All her relatives were dead, and she was dependent largely on the charity of her neighbors. Mrs. Dexter, a music teacher living at 323 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, probably did more for her than any one else, and it would often have gone hard with "Aunt Kate" had it not been for her care. About a year ago "Aunt Kate" took out an insurance policy, which she managed to carry, and which will pay for her burial.

Impersonated a Policeman.

George Croft, a well-dressed and respectable-appearing man of thirty, who said he lived at 271 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was arrested by Policeman Gallagher of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, last night, and locked up on a charge of impersonating an officer. He went into the Panataquiet Clubhouse, kept by Valentine Obrost, of 2,382 First Avenue, and asked for a glass of beer. Obrost refused him, but a member of the club invited him to drink with him. While talking Croft told the crowd that he was a policeman. They asked him about his shield. He said he hadn't any. They then sent for Gallagher. When taken to the station house he denied having said he was a policeman. The police are inclined to think that he is insane.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring.

3d Floor.

Correct ideas in Fabric and design for the production of Dressy AUTUMN and WINTER GOWNS.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

AGAIN CLEANING STREETS

COL. WARING SETS MOST OF THE MEN AT WORK.

All the Contractors Except Herbert Tate Release the Commissioner from Any Liability for Their Payment and Work Was Ordered Resumed—The Controller Says His Own Position Is Unchanged—Col. Waring's Statement.

The employes of the Street Cleaning Department, who were ordered by Commissioner Waring to remain idle until Controller Fitch should pay the bill of Contractor Herbert Tate, returned to work yesterday morning by the Colonel's order after a day of doing nothing.

Commissioner Waring had stated Saturday that no work would be done in his department until the Finance Department should find a way to pay contractors' bills and relieve him from personal responsibility. Mayor Strong intimated Saturday that, unless the quarrel between the Controller and the Commissioner were settled by to-day, he would take a hand in it himself.

Col. Waring will not talk in relation to this intimation. He says he has the assurances of all the contractors, except Tate, that they will take their chances of being paid by the city, and will not hold him personally liable. With this understanding, he says, he has resumed work with all his old men, and the men and scows furnished by contractors. This, however, does not mean that the city is to come back to thorough cleanliness, for with Contractor Tate refusing to collect paper and other refuse until he receives money due to him, the simple sweeping of streets cannot make them immaculate.

Resumption by the Men.

The order to resume work was given to all the foremen Saturday evening, and they were all cautioned that nothing about it should be given to the public. The filthy condition of the streets, after a day and a night of rain and a day of idleness, made an extra hard Sunday's work necessary. The regular Sunday hours are from 7 A. M. to noon. The men reported yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and many of them remained on duty until late in the afternoon. Col. Waring and his deputy, F. M. Gibson, were astir early, and the vacation of a day seemed to have made their men capable of doing extraordinary work.

Controller's Position Unchanged.

Controller Fitch had learned, early, of Commissioner Waring's revocation of his order. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him whether the Colonel's action was due to any change in his position, which is that he must know whether the employes of Contractor Tate are to be governed by the civil service laws before he pays the contractor's bill.

"I certainly have not changed my position," said the Controller. "I do not intend to change it. It seems to me that Col. Waring has made considerable of a change, however—a complete backdown. He probably realized the absurdity of what he had done. As long as he persisted in the strange, boyish course he adopted Saturday, I would not have done a thing in the matter. Now we shall probably take up the question in dispute and settle it to-morrow."

"Do you know whether the Mayor had anything to do with Col. Waring's revocation of his order?" the reporter asked.

"No, I don't know anything about that," was the reply.

Col. Waring went out on his bicycle yesterday afternoon and when he was found at his home by the reporter last evening he had just returned from a thirty-mile spin, and was in bicycling costume.

"I will not be interviewed," he wrote on a card, and a few minutes later he gave out the following statement:

Street Cleaners at Work.

"Yesterday afternoon nearly all the contractors who do work for the Department of Street Cleaning and employ men who, according to Controller Fitch, ought to be considered as coming under the civil service laws, voluntarily announced that they would not hold me liable if their bills are not paid.

"These contractors are the Mutual Towing Company, which tows scows to sea; the Barney Dumping Company; Joseph Mercurio & Co., who unload the dock scows at sea; Smith & Mummings, who collect ashes and garbage in the unpaved portions of the annexed district; Holland & Co., who clear lower Broadway from Fourteenth Street to the South Ferry.

"Herbert Tate, who collects paper and rubbish, did not so release me, and he will not resume work under present conditions.

"Under these circumstances I ordered all work, except the collection of paper and rubbish, to be resumed this morning, and it will be continued without interruption. Until the Controller pays Mr. Tate or distinctly refuses to pay him, no paper or refuse will be collected.

"This will be an annoyance to the people which I regret, but I cannot prevent it. In the meantime no complaints on this subject will be read at the Street Cleaning Department.

"All complaints should be addressed to the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch. He alone is responsible for the interruption of the work, and he alone can say when it will be resumed.

"Citizens are reminded that papers may be burned to any extent under the kitchen or furnace fire, and if this temporary annoyance only results in the extension of the habit of so burning them, the present absurd situation will not have been without its use. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner."

Col. Waring was asked why instructions were given that his issuance of the order to resume work should be kept a secret.

"I will not be interviewed," he said; "my statement contains all I have to say."

Topcoats hold the fancy of well-dressed men; and their grip gets tighter and tighter.

We don't cut them extremely short—not all think alike, but we cut them off to suit the shortest taste; we make alterations as the high-class tailor does.

Medium weights in blacks; and in light colors, just now so much in vogue.

Heavyweights and extra heavy, ready when you're ready.

Good coats as low as $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DETECTIVE HURD DEAD.

He Ate a Preserved Peach and Died Soon After from a Hemorrhage.

Detective Sergeant John Hurd of the Police Department died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, 348 East Eighty-first Street, after an illness of only two hours. His death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, brought on by a fit of vomiting.

Hurd ate dinner with his mother and sister shortly after noon yesterday. He was in the best of spirits, and spoke of having an engagement at 3 o'clock that gave him particular pleasure. After dinner he went down to the corner of the street near his home and had his shoes blackened. He returned shortly before 1 o'clock. While waiting about the house for the time he had the engagement, he took a piece of preserved peach out of a glass jar and ate it. It was the last bit of the preserves. The jar had been open for about a week, and the contents eaten slowly. He was sucking the pit of the peach when he suddenly became sick to his stomach. He began to vomit, and continued to do so for several minutes. Shortly after he became unconscious.

Dr. Alexander Lyle of 117 East Eighty-first Street was summoned. When the doctor arrived at Hurd's home he saw that Hurd was dying, and a priest from St. Monica's Church, who was called, administered the last sacrament.

Dr. Lyle sent for another physician, and together they administered atrophine and strychnine, and by means of artificial respiration succeeded in helping Hurd a little, but in spite of all their efforts, he grew steadily worse, until he died at 3:30 o'clock.

Upon investigating, the doctors concluded that the piece of fruit had become tainted, and irritated his stomach, which was naturally weak. The excessive vomiting that this caused brought about a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

Hurd was thirty-five years old, and had been connected with the police for about fourteen years, twelve of which were spent in the Detective Bureau. He had charge of several well-known cases, the most noted of which was the case of Davis, who robbed a number of fine residences in the Murray Hill district in 1893.

REYNOLDS STILL ALIVE.

Physicians Say He May Recover—His Victims Doing Well.

David P. Reynolds, the printer, of 253 Washington Street, Brooklyn, who shot himself in the forehead at the Hotel Brooklys, corner of Washington and Concord Streets, after shooting two other men, Saturday evening, is still alive, and the physicians at the Brooklyn Hospital think he has a fair chance for recovery.

Reynolds comes from North Carolina, and is connected with the Pettigrew family, which is prominent in that State. He has been regarded as a bright fellow, with original ideas. His two victims are recovering from their wounds.

Hurt While Being Arrested.

Morton L. Drum, forty years old, of 3,196 Third Avenue, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct. He had been put out of a saloon Saturday night by Policeman Decker, who says that when he went off duty yesterday morning Drum was waiting for him in a hallway and assaulted him. Drum was then arrested by Policeman Booth. Drum's face was covered with blood when he was brought into court. He demanded time to prove that Decker had assaulted him. The examination was postponed until to-day, and Drum was locked up.

Preached About "Peter's Pence."

"Peter's Pence," which is collected in the Roman Catholic churches on the last Sunday in October for the support of the Pope, was the subject of the Rev. Father Lavelle's sermon at the 10 o'clock mass in the cathedral yesterday. He quoted from the circular letter of the Archbishop of New-York to the clergy and laity, which had its first reading Sunday, a week ago, wherein the writings of St. Cyprian were arrayed against the recent view taken by Bishop Potter of the Prostestant Episcopal Church, on the validity of Anglican Church claims to the right of Apostolic succession.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The biograph will be placed on exhibition at Koster and Bial's to-night. An entirely new series of views will be presented, including a colored representation of an express train under full headway.

—Robert Hilliard will begin his New-York engagement at the Garden Theatre next week, presenting "Lost—24 Hours" and "The Littlest Girl." The following week he will produce his new English comedy, "The Mummy."

—Manager Augustus Pitou has completed the first act of the new romantic Irish drama in which Chauncey Olcott is to appear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in January. Mr. Olcott is to compose most of the songs he will sing in the new play.

—At the Broadway Theatre to-night a series of special club or society nights will be begun. The first of these will be called New-York Athletic Club Night, as a party of 100 members of that club will attend to-night as a compliment to Mr. Carroll, who is a member of the organization.

—H. Beerbohm Tree began rehearsals at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 12, of Gilbert Parker's play, "The Seats of the Mighty," which he is to produce for the first time in this country. Mr. Parker will sail for New-York with Mr. Tree, Nov. 14, and they will bring with them all the scenery, furniture, and costumes, the latter being of the period of Louis XIV.

—The Masons of Munn Lodge, No. 190, will attend the Casino in a body on Wednesday night to do honor to Brothers Lederer and Rosenbaum and Comedian Dalley by witnessing "A Good Thing." Among the novelties to be added to the farce for this, the last week, are a new specialty devised by William Barry, Jr., and Mattie Nichols and a new comic Celtic song by James T. Kelly.

—Just before sailing for this country Auguste von Blene, the actor-musician, cabled to T. Henry French, in whose American Theatre he is to open, that Maude Crichton, who plays the part of Mrs. Spinnaker, in "The Broken Melody," had decided not to come here with him. Manager French at once engaged Edythe Chapman to play the part. Miss Chapman has been the leading woman of Louis James, Frederick Warde, and Robert Mantell.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN EXAMPLE OF TEXTILE ART.

Imagine, or rather come and see a tapestry exceeding all others in size, the dimensions being 28 ft. long and 8 ft. wide. This beautiful example of textile art we had constructed in France and have just hung over the offices on the ground floor of our showrooms. Admirers of such work will appreciate the great merit in producing such force of effect by the weaver's craft, as in coloring and design it is a masterly piece—being so arranged that though forming one grand frolicking scene, it can be cut to panel any room.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying &c. 16 East 27th St.

NEW CAB RATES.

Hack Owners' Union Will Ask Aldermen to Establish Them.

The Public Hack Owners' Union held a long meeting last evening in McGarry's Hall, at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, to consider the proposed reductions of hack fares in the city.

They believe that a reduction in prices will benefit them by inducing many more people to ride in cabs. It was near midnight when they drew up resolutions which are to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen, asking to establish the following new rates:

For the first half hour, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, 25 cents, and 50 cents for each additional hour.

For the first half hour, for shopping and calling, $1, and 75 cents for each additional hour.

For going around Central Park, from Fourteenth Street and back, $2.50.

To Clermont, Riverside or Morningside Drive, from Fourteenth Street and back, $2, and to Clermont, $3.

Above Forty-second Street to the Park, $2, and to Clarmont, $3.

From Fourteenth Street to Macomb's Dam and back, $4.

SLEPT IN A POLICE STATION.

Well-Dressed Young Woman Surprised a Brooklyn Officer.

The Sergeant at the desk in the Twentieth Precinct Police Station, at Hamburg and De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was surprised shortly after midnight yesterday morning by a request of a well-dressed young woman for a night's lodging. She described herself as Clara Thiele, nineteen years old, of 35 Cooper Street, and said her father had refused to let her sleep at home. She was accommodated with a place to sleep.

The girl said yesterday that since her father's second marriage neither she nor any of her three sisters had lived at home, because their stepmother would not have them there.

She made arrangements yesterday to live permanently with her sister, Mrs. Abernathy, at 18 Ralph Avenue.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John J. Partridge, seven years old, of 334 East Thirty-ninth Street, while playing along the curb at East Thirty-fifth Street early last evening, fell and broke his left thigh. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—Morris Jones, colored, forty-three years old, of 134 West Thirtieth Street, was held in $1,000 bail in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, after confessing to the theft of a seventy-five-dollar diamond ring from his employer, John T. Long, of 467 West Twenty-first Street.

—Richard Gavin was stabbed in the hand by Annie McCormick during a row following a mixed-ale party at 413 East Sixty-third Street yesterday afternoon. The woman was arrested William Gavin, charged by Mary Ward with breaking her door in during the same row, was also arrested.

—Mrs. Mary Reilly twenty-eight years old, of 554 West Forty-fifth Street, formerly a servant in the household of Mrs. Jessie Morrison of 137 West Sixty-fourth Street, confessed this morning in Yorkville Police Court to having stolen bedding from Mrs. Morrison to the value of $18. She was held in $500 bail for trial.

—A man who says he is Samuel Hirsch, thirty-two years old, a carpenter, of 188 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was found drunk and unconscious at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street yesterday morning shortly after midnight, and was taken to the New-York Hospital. He claims to have been robbed of $60 and a gold watch, but his story is discredited by the police.

—John Henry, twenty-seven years old, of 1,862 Park Avenue, who last Tuesday night struck James H. Timmons of 313 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twice on the head with a hammer, was discharged from custody by Magistrate Deuel in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, as Timmons declined to make a complaint.

—A mass meeting will be held this evening in the Auditorium of Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the National Armenian Relief Committee, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Salvation Army. A number of the Armenian refugees will be present, and will tell the story of their escape. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has promised to preside at the meeting.

Brooklyn.

—Irene W. Wright, thirteen years old, of 968 Atlantic Avenue, a servant employed by Charles Storam, at 659 Classon Avenue, was arrested yesterday for stealing $40 from her employer. She was taken care of by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

—Frederick Peterson, twenty-one years old, of 539

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IMPRUDENT MR. SALVAGE

RESULT OF NOT PAYING FOR WHAT HE ATE.

He Took a Meal for 45 Cents, Paid Only 10 Cents and Was Arrested —What Was Found Under His Nice Overcoat and in His Somewhat Shabby Clothing—His Explanation About Two Checks Belonging to His Last Employer.

It was just noon, Saturday, when a good-looking, fair-haired lad, wearing a long-tailed, tight-waisted paddock coat, and no hat, went into Dennett's buffet, in Nassau Street, for lunch. The buffet is run upon honor. No checks are given. The customers help themselves and pay according to their consciences.

Mrs. Emma Hallowell is in charge of the restaurant. She has had reason of late to mistrust the honor of several of her customers, and on Friday she told the police of the Oak Street Station that she was being robbed. Special Duty Men Allen and Haben were sent to investigate, and they were in the place when the fair-haired young man came in. They saw him eat 45 cents' worth of sandwiches, cakes, &c., and then pay the cashier 10 cents, after he had lounged about the buffet for nearly an hour. As soon as he reached the street they arrested him.

He gave his name as Parrington Salvage, and his address as Staten Island. He admitted having eaten more than he had paid for, and explained that he had lunched expecting to meet his brother at the restaurant and get some money from him. The 10 cents he paid was all the money he had. Mrs. Hallowell made a formal complaint against him of petit larceny, and he was taken to the Oak Street Station, a prisoner.

The officers who searched him there were reminded somewhat of the old-time variety actors' make-up, when he removed his swell overcoat. His coat and trousers were old and shabby, the latter articles of attire bagging badly at the knees, but creased in correct shape over a well-made pair of patent leather shoes. In his pockets were a number of interesting things. There were twenty-four pawn tickets, representing jewelry, clothes, a set of golf sticks, two tennis racquets, and a small cloth cap. There were several letters, some written to Parrington Salvage, at 55 Leonard Street, some unaddressed, and one written by the prisoner to Bowman Malcolm. In the letter to Malcolm, Salvage asked that the half yearly interest of his money be sent him at once, as he was not working and needed it badly.

The discovery that interested the police was two checks, evidently the property of W. H. Hinchman & Co., of 55 Leonard Street. Both were dated Sept. 15. Neither had been indorsed. One, on the Inporters and Traders' Bank, drawn to the order of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and signed by W. H. Hinchman, per Fred C. Leek, attorney, is for $75, and the other, on the Kings County Trust Company, payable to W. H. Hinchman, signed by George E. Lovett, a Brooklyn real estate man, is for $39.58.

Mrs. Hallowell was not in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday when Salvage was arraigned, and, at the request of the police, Magistrate Simms remanded him in default of $300 to their custody until this morning, by which time they will have learned from Mr. Hinchman the circumstances under which the checks were lost.

Salvage declined to make any statement in court. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who saw him at the Oak Street Police Station last night, Salvage said that until three weeks ago he was a clerk for W. H. Hinchman. Since then he had lived on money borrowed from one or the other of his two brothers, who are both in the white linen business in this city. The pawn tickets found on him he said were for things he brought with him when he arrived from the North of Ireland three years ago. He accounted for his possession of the checks by saying that he took them by mistake with his own mail. He did not learn of the error until after he had denied to the manager any knowledge of them, and then he did not like to acknowledge that he was mistaken. They were canceled before he left the employ of the firm, and he had not attempted to negotiate them. The letter to Mr. Malcolm, Salvage said, was the draft of the one he had mailed when he lost his place. Mr. Malcolm had been Trustee for some small property, from which he drew money for his college expenses, and he wrote him because he had an offer of employment out West, and no means to get there.

SOUND MONEY MASS MEETING.

To be Held at Cooper Institute Next Wednesday Evening.

A sound-money mass meeting, under the auspices of the John Murray Mitchell Campaign Committee, will be held at Cooper Institute Wednesday evening next, at which Judge Henry E. Howland will preside. The speakers will be Gen. Horace Porter, Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Sound Money League of America; Congressman John Murray Mitchell, Frederick Taylor, Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout, and Congressman Philip B. Low. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. One band of music will play patriotic airs inside the hall, while another will march from the Washington Arch soon after 7 o'clock, followed by the Lincoln Pioneer Corps and other organizations. An open-air meeting will be held the same evening outside Cooper Institute.

The John Murray Mitchell Campaign Committee announces that money is needed for carrying on the war in the enemy's camp to down Tammany Hall and free silver. Mr. Mitchell is the nominee for the Eighth Congressional District of both the Republicans and the National Democracy. All contributions should be sent to Clarence W. Bowen, Chairman, Parlor 98, Brevoort House, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

He Has Too Many Homes.

Anderson Randall was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, having surrendered himself Saturday night upon learning that he was wanted for alleged illegal registration. Randall registered, giving his residence on Oct. 10 as 8 Pell Street. On Oct. 16 he informed the registration clerks he had moved to 20 Bowery. Officer Murphy, who is investigating registration matters, reported that Randall's right address was 88 James Street. To Magistrate Simms, Randall explained that at the time he registered he lived at 8 Pell Street, and also had a home at 16 Doyer Street. "When I have money," said Randall, "I live at 8 Pell Street. When I have less money I live at 16 Doyer Street. When I have no money at all, I have a friend at 88 James Street who lets me sleep there." Randall's story will be investigated.

Pistol Was Not Loaded.

Robert N. Parke, twenty-nine years old, of 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, flourished a pistol at Policeman Snyder of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station yesterday morning, and was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of carrying a pistol without a permit. The pistol was found to be not loaded, but Parke was fined $10, which he paid.

COOL HEADS PREVENT PANIC.

The West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church Afire.

Fire disturbed the services and dispersed the congregation of the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church shortly before noon yesterday. The pews were well filled when the fire was discovered, and the Juvenile Endeavor Society, under the care of Miss Sarah Derby, was in session in the lecture room on the floor above, but owing to the coolness of the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Douglas, Ph. D., and the janitor, David Shand, there was no panic and everybody got out unhurt.

Early in the day the smell of smoke pervaded the building, but it was attributed to dust in the flues. Just before Dr. Douglas mounted the pulpit to begin his sermon Shand saw tiny spirals of smoke creeping through the cracks in the floor in the rear of the auditorium. Hurriedly but quietly he went to the furnace room and saw that the under part of the flooring of the church, near the furnace pipe connections, was ablaze. Without raising any alarm he returned to the auditorium and notified the ushers to keep cool. Then he walked slowly down the centre aisle and whispered to Dr. Douglas. The smoke by this time was so thick and blinding that persons were inquiring of each other if it was safe to remain. Dr. Douglas, after a preliminary caution that there was no immediate danger, announced that the church was afire, and that everybody should leave at once. The ushers stood to their posts, the aisles were kept clear at the street end and congregation and children reached the sidewalk without a mishap.

In the meantime Shand had rung the fire alarm. When the first engine arrived the church was emptied of all save Dr. Douglas, who had insisted on returning to his study to save his books and manuscripts, and Thomas Derby, who had run to the pulpit to get the big church Bible. The fire itself was small. The immense amount of smoke was due to a lack of ventilation. Only two small windows, half below and half above the street level, give air to the furnace room. There was no room for the firemen to work, and a second alarm to call more men was sent in. It took nearly half an hour, working through blinding smoke, to reach the seat of the fire, and it cost about all the furnishings of the church and the greater part of the pews. The damage done by the fire and firemen is estimated at $2,000, and it will take a couple of weeks to repair it. It was fully insured. Dr. Douglas has been pastor there a little more than a year. He was formerly for five years in charge of the Romeyn Presbyterian Church.

The West Fifty-first Presbyterian Church is about sixteen years old. It is two and one-half stories high, and has a seating capacity of 350. Services were held last night in the lecture room.

LASSOED HIS PRISONER.

Dolan, Who Snatched a Watch, Hauled from His Hiding Place.

When John Dolan, who said he had no home, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of robbery, he was bleeding from half a dozen freshly made scratches on his face. His hands were badly torn, and his clothes looked as if he had slept in a lime kiln. Magistrate Wentworth asked him how he received the scratches, and Dolan said he did not know. Policeman Branigan knew. He saw Dolan hiding in a cellar and the only way he could get at him was by removing the street grating and lassoing him. With the loop of the lasso around his shoulders and two men tugging at the other end, Dolan obeyed the policeman's orders to "Come out of that" so quickly that the walls of the cellar opening scraped the skin from his face and hands.

August Busanick, who accused Dolan of snatching his watch, was in little better condition. While chasing the thief through the factory building 158 West Twenty-seventh Street, he fell down the elevator shaft, cutting his head and breaking his thumb. Undaunted by his injuries, he tracked Dolan to his hiding place and notified the policeman.

Busanick said he was on his way to his home, 252 West Thirtieth Street, late on Saturday night, when he met Dolan, who invited him to drink. They had a couple of drinks together, and then parted. Dolan followed. He had no money, so Busanick did all the treating. Dolan snatched Busanick's watch and ran away.

Magistrate Wentworth held Dolan in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

RUNNING AN OLD CROSS LINE.

Metropolitan Company Has Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets.

The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street railway property passed into the hands of the Metropolitan Traction Company Oct. 16, the latter corporation acquiring it by purchase under foreclosure proceedings by the Central Trust Company as trustees of the old bondholders.

Horse cars were put on the road Oct. 18, and have since been running. The line, built several years ago, but not operated, runs from West Fourteenth Street, up the river front along Thirteenth Avenue to Twenty-third Street Ferry, thence along Twenty-fourth Street to Eleventh Avenue to Twenty-eighth Street to First Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Returning it runs down First Avenue to Twenty-ninth Street, on which street it crosses town to Eleventh Avenue, and so down to Fourteenth Street. At present cars are running only between the Twenty-third Street and Thirty-fourth Street ferries.

It is the intention of the company to institute a system of transfers as soon as possible with their north and south lines. This gives the Metropolitan Traction Company control of all crosstown lines south of the Park, except the Forty-second, Fourteenth and Grand Street lines.

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH WECHSLER

Brooklyn's Well-Known Merchant Buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning over the body of Joseph Wechsler, the dry goods merchant, in Temple Israel, at Lafayette and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Geismar officiated.

The church was crowded with friends of the dead merchant, and there was also a large delegation of inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of which Mr. Wechsler was Treasurer, and several benevolent orders were also represented. There were many beautiful floral tributes, which were placed about the casket.

After the services the body was taken to Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it was buried in the Wechsler family plot.

Will Continue Church Work.

There was a full attendance at the morning services in the Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, yesterday, but the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, the rector of the church, made no direct reference to the financial difficulties that beset the parish. Last Sunday Mr. Johnson announced that the people would probably soon be without a church home, as a second mortgage, which the Trinity Corporation has been carrying for the last three years, was to be foreclosed, as the corporation deemed it inexpedient to continue paying the interest any longer. He said after the services yesterday that he knew nothing further as to the efforts making to secure an extension of the mortgage, but expressed his conviction that the work would be continued by the congregation.

UNCLE BILLY MILLER DEAD

FAMOUS FOR HIS BEEFSTEAK SUPPERS AT SHANNON'S.

Cooked on a Stove of 1785 over Beds of Hickory Coals and Served Many Notable Men in His Time at the Old Tavern at Market and Monroe Streets—The Modest and Skillful Innkeeper Died in His Bavarian Birthplace.

William Anton Miller, better known as "Uncle Billy" and celebrated far and wide for the beefsteak suppers he served in his tavern at Shannon's Corner, died in Bavaria Sept. 30. These suppers were unique, and won for their originator a place quite his own among the noted characters of the city.

Mr. Miller was born in Alzey, Bavaria, in 1828, and came to America when a child. He found employment while a boy in the old tavern at Market and Monroe Streets, known as Shannon's Corner. The tavern, an old frame structure, had been run by the Shannons and Tryons for years, and there "Uncle Billy" worked until, as the years rolled by, he became its sole proprietor.

In the taproom was an old rectangular wood stove that is known to date back to 1785, and it was in this stove that the famous cooking of steaks was done.

The First of the Suppers.

The tavern was open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, a little later on Saturday night, and was always closed on Sundays and holidays. At first the suppers were private affairs, held after the tavern was closed for the night, and to which only the intimate friends of Mr. Miller were asked. But they were entirely too good to be kept in obscurity, and as their fame spread so did the demand for them increase, and they became one of the regular fixtures at Shannon's Corner, and made fame and fortune for "Uncle Billy."

The steaks were kept in a refrigerator for four weeks and were then cooked in the old stove over a bed of hickory-wood coals. When done, the steaks were cut in strips and placed on slices of French bread. Salt and such relishes as radishes and celery were served with the steak and old ale. Knives and forks, plates, and tables were unknown, and the guests sat around on old boxes, broken-down chairs, and anything else they could find.

All sorts of persons went there, and several registers of the old tavern are in existence on which are the names of Edwin Booth, W. H. Crane, Charles Steinway, De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, F. D. Millet, James R. Osgood, Ashbel P. Fitch, George C. Clausen, J. Henry Harper, Laurence Hutton, James Lyall, Richard Croker, "Tom" Nast, "Nick" Engel, and John H. Starin.

In 1888 Mr. Miller retired from business and moved to 141 East Fortieth Street, where he lived with his son, William S. Miller, who is in business at that address as a carpenter and builder. For a year his patrons lost track of "Uncle Billy." Then they found him, and after much persuasion induced him to cook a few more steaks in his own inimitable way. The old stove had followed him up town and was doing duty in his son's office.

The Suppers Resumed.

So the famous suppers were resumed, but were now much more select and private, though as the news spread of the finding of his retreat they gradually became more numerous.

An incident occurred at one of them last Winter. A company of newspaper correspondents sought to enjoy some of Uncle Billy's steaks, but, as he did not wish newspaper notices, he at first refused, and only consented to give the supper on condition that they should make no mention of it in print.

Some one, as a practical joke, informed the police that on the night set for the supper a dog fight was to take place at 141 East Fortieth Street, and a number of patrolmen from the Thirty-fifth Street Station were on hand and watched the house. The entrance of the newspaper men singly and in couples confirmed the policemen in the belief that they had received a "straight tip," and when they thought the time ripe they made a descent on the place. Who were the most surprised, the patrolmen or the newspaper men who were waiting for the steaks, does not appear. The police apologized, and withdrew.

Several months ago Mr. Miller went abroad with his wife and youngest daughter to visit the scenes of his childhood, and died suddenly in his birthplace. The body is expected to arrive on the steamer Southwark on Tuesday.

Mr. Miller was a Mason, and the funeral services will be held, probably on Thursday or Friday, in the hall of the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The interment will be in Greenwood.

WILL SUCCEED DR. HOUGHTON.

Father J. F. Langmore to be Chaplain of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's.

The Sisterhood of St. Mary's, the Anglican order of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which conducts several hospitals and missions in this city, and has a house in Tennessee and one in Wisconsin, with the mother house, St. Gabriel's Convent, in Peekskill, N. Y., has called from England the Rev. Father J. F. Langmore, who had been recommended for the appointment of chaplain of the order. He arrived in New-York about a week ago, and is now in Boston. He is one of the celebrated Cowley Fathers of England, and a member of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, of Boston. His appointment has not yet been confirmed by Bishop Potter.

The Sisterhood of St. Mary's has had no regular chaplain since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, more frequently called the Little Church Around the Corner. Dr. Houghton was chaplain of the sisterhood in this city for a quarter of a century, having succeeded the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, who was the first chaplain of the order. In Dr. Houghton's formal letter of resignation, which was never made public, he stated that to felt the growth of the order demanded the services of a chaplain who could devote his whole time to this ministry. Dr. Houghton had never been able to visit the houses in Tennessee and Wisconsin.

The resignation was accepted, but Dr. Houghton was asked to continue his ministry until a new chaplain could be selected, and until a month ago he had visited the branches of the order in this city as often as his duties to his church would allow. These are: Trinity Mission House, in Fulton Street; the Laura Franklin Hospital, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; St. Mary's Hospital, in West Thirty-fourth Street; Trinity Hospital, in Varick Street, and the House of Mercy, at Inwood.

Members of Dr. Houghton's congregation and his near friends have remarked for some time that the aged pastor was greatly enfeebled. He is now in his seventy-fifth year. It is said that he has performed more marriage ceremonies, read more funeral services, and done more general church work than any rector in this Episcopal diocese.

Sent to the Workhouse for Begging.

Patrick Murphy, homeless and fifty-six years old, was committed to the workhouse by Magistrate Brann, in Yorkville Police Court, for begging and reviling women on Fifth Avenue who refused to give him money.

OLDEST METHODIST CHURCH.

John Street Congregation Celebrates Its 128th Anniversary.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the first Methodist church established on Manhattan Island was celebrated with appropriate services yesterday in the "Old John Street Methodist Church," as it is so widely known.

The quaint little church standing on John Street, near Nassau Street, has a most remarkable history. The church was organized in 1768, and has witnessed every change that has since taken place in the Nation.

In 1766 Barbara Heck, a good old Dutch housewife, caught several burgomasters playing cards in her kitchen. She became highly indignant, seized the cards, cast them into her stove, and prayed that all manner of punishment be visited upon the heads of the men if they dared to play "the devil's game" again. Mrs. Beck was very religious. She decided that what was needed to check the immoral tendencies of the times was a church. She visited Philip Embury and prevailed upon him to call a meeting and preach the Gospel.

The first meeting was held in Barracks Street. This was the first Methodist service held in America. The congregation grew in size until its quarters were found to be much too small. Then services were held in a sail loft on Cart and Horse Street —now William Street. The worshippers continued to increase in numbers. Some money was collected and two small lots—the site of the present church—were purchased. This was in 1768. The building then erected, and dedicated Oct. 30 of that year, served until 1818, when a new building was erected. In 1841 the present church was built.

The celebration of the church's one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary began at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Sunday school class convened. At 10 o'clock the annual love feast was held, the Rev. W. H. De Puy, D. D., presiding, while at 11 o'clock the regular morning service was held. The Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society, presided, and offered the opening prayer. The Rev. A. B. Sanford then read from the Bible. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., editor of The Christian Advocate.

During the afternoon a platform meeting was held, at which the Rev. George P. Mains, D. D., presided. Prayer was offered by Robert R. Doherty, Pn. D., and an historical address on Methodism was delivered by the Rev. John Atkinson, D. D.

Dr. Atkinson told of Methodism's progress from its founding in this country to the present day. Addresses were also made by R. B. Gwillam, Bowles Colgate, and the Rev. W. H. De Puy, D. D.

In the evening a young people's prayer meeting was held, and later the Rev. A. B. Sanford held an evening service. At the evening service the Rev. John Atkinson, D. D., presided. Then a consecration service was conducted by the pastor of the church, Willard F. Compton.

This evening Mr. Compton will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Early Methodism and the Wit and Wisdom of the Early Itinerants."

PROTEST AGAINST RAINES LAW.

Brooklyn Prohibition League Denounce It as Infamous.

The Brooklyn Prohibition League held a campaign meeting in Jackson Hall, at 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last evening. It was well attended. The object of the meeting was to protest against the Raines law and the mushroom Raines law hotels, which that party claim are defeating the radical object of the Prohibition Party in the metropolis.

The platform was occupied by several metropolitan luminaries, including the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, who acted as Chairman; George R. Scott, Asa F. Smith, W. W. Passage, A. H. Walker, and William W. Smith of Poughkeepsie, the Prohibition Party candidate for Governor of New-York State.

Mr. Smith made a short address, in which he urged all Prohibitionists to stand by their party's principles, and vote the ticket. He said in part: "After the financial issues of the gold or silver standards are settled by either of the parties, the saloon question will still remain unsettled. The Republican and Democratic Parties do not propose to settle it. Remember that every year these saloons are licensed by your votes if cast for any party but the Prohibition, and that such votes advance the cause of the liquor sellers. The Prohibitionist, however, is the voter who does all in his power to put a stop to this unlimited nefarious trade."

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk said in part: "Some political leaders on both sides seem distressed over these meetings. Democratic voters tell us that now is an inopportune time; the question of protecting home, womanhood, babyhood, are nothing to the question of silver. The Republican friends are annoyed at our attacks on the Raines law and the Raines hotels, fearing that this will hurt the Republican Party in this campaign. The path of duty is always and everywhere the path of safety. This detestable Sunday opening fraud of a law is the result of a partnership between the State Committee of the dominant party of this State and the liquor interest! If this is not a league with hell and a covenant with death, where will we find one?"

Dr. Funk declared that there has been an increase of 9,000 arrests for intoxication in the last three months of the working of the Raines law over the three months prior to that law going into effect in New-York City and Brooklyn, according to official records at Police Headquarters.

MONTEFIORE HOME RECEPTION.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League Gave a Concert.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home gave a reception at the Home between 3 and 5 P. M. yesterday. Members and guests to the number of 100 were present.

A musical programme was given by the Empire Banjo Quartet, conducted by Samuel Diamond; by a trio composed of the Misses Linienthal; by J. A. Brown, assisted by "Little Trixie," and by the Denver City Vocal Quartet.

An inspection of the Home followed the entertainment. The Home, which is not limited to caring for the Hebrew sick, has 278 patients now. When patients or their friends, Christian or Hebrew, are able to pay, they are requested to do so. But the treatment is the same for free or paid patients. Upward of 1,000 applications for admission are on file. The Home is at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard.

Among the guests at the reception were Miss Rose Liebmuth, Miss Thal, S. B. Valk, Nathan Simons, Chyllis Nathan, Lillian B. Klee, Alice Waltzfelder, George Hoffman, Miss B. Fox, Blanche Blumenthal, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucian L. Bonheur.

George Mann's Discretion.

George Mann, a diminutive negro, fifteen years old, came from Demorest, N. J., on Saturday to obtain employment as a lightweight jockey. He can ride, he says, at ninety pounds. He was very drunk when Policeman Trojan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station found him at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. Trojan is over six feet high and weighs 220 pounds. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he told Magistrate Wentworth that the boy made no resistance and "came along without a struggle." "If he had shown the same discretion in his encounter with the whisky," said the Magistrate drily in committing him to the Gerry society, "he would be in less trouble to-day."

TWO VIEWS OF THE CASE

OPINIONS OF THE PROPOSED FORESTRY AMENDMENT.

The Association for the Protection of Fish and Game Condemns the Measure—The Fisheries Game and Forestry Commission Indorses It Officially and Urges the People to Support it at the Polls—Text of the Amendment.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 25.—The proposed amendment to the forestry provision of the State Constitution, to be voted upon at the coming election, is opposed by the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and the following open letter, signed by the President, Frank J. Amsden of this city, and approved by the eleven members of the association's Executive Committee, has been given out:

"The New-York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game urges all people who have ever visited or may hereafter wish to visit the Adirondacks or Forest Preserve to vote against the proposed amendment to the Constitution permitting the selling or leasing of forest lands belonging to the State.

"The Forest Preserve or State Park was created for the benefit of the public at large, and not for the individual benefit of a few lessors. If permitted, the best localities for fishing or hunting would be speedily leased for an indefinite term of years, the public excluded, and the purpose for which the preserve was created would be destroyed forever.

"Several persons could combine under separate leases and control large tracts for their exclusive use and benefit, or could erect 'Summer hotels' without number upon every available spot, stream or pond, and the beauty of the woods and the entire face of nature would be changed forever.

"Some people urge that this would protect the woods. Every one of these lessors must have fuel. Wood only is available, and the axes and saws would speedily cut firewood year after year until the woods would become only a timber slashing.

"What would the residents of New-York or Brooklyn say if it was proposed to lease Central or Prospect Parks in parcels? The people should vote against any leasing of parcels of forest preserve. It is not a question of a small income to the State from its rentals, but it is a matter of public rights. The rights of the public should be protected as well as those of State lessors."

THE COMMISSION'S VIEW.

It Says the Amendment is what the State Needs.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The following has been issued by the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission:

"The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission deem it proper to furnish some information regarding the forestry amendment to the Constitution, which will be submitted to the voters at the coming election.

"The proposed amendment did not originate with this commission, its preliminary passage through the Legislature having occurred in 1895, before the present commission was appointed. Neither did it originate with our predecessors, the former Forest Commission, whose attention was not called to it until after the first passage of the act.

"Still, the members of this board, with their abundant opportunities for informing themselves in the matter, believe that the forestry interests of the State require the adoption of this amendment to the State Constitution, and respectfully ask that all our citizens vote affirmatively for the same.

"The amendment to be voted on reads as follows:

"'The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which when so purchased shall become a part of the forest preserve.'

"If adopted, the leases thus authorized will conform to the provisions of Chapter 332, Laws of 1893, under which several leases were granted, all of which are still in force, and a source of revenue to the State. This provision is:

"'Sec. 120. To lease from time to time for a term not longer than five years, land within the forest preserve, not more than five acres in one parcel to any person, for the erection of camps or cottages for the use and accommodation of campers. Such leases shall contain strict conditions as to the cutting and protection of timber and the prevention of fires, a reservation for travelers of the right of passage over the land leased at all proper and reasonable times, and a covenant on the part of the lessee to observe all ordinances or regulations of the Forest Commission theretofore or thereafter to be prescribed; and no exclusive privilege of fishing or hunting shall be granted to any person. All revenues received from such leases shall be paid into the State Treasury and shall be placed to the credit of the special fund established for the purchase of lands within the Adirondack Park.'

"The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such terms as it may fix by law of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes.

"The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve.

"Owing to the immense territory owned by the State in the Adirondack region, now unoccupied by campers, the comparatively few leases that may be granted will in no way restrict or interfere with the wants or privileges of the public. There is plenty of room for all. But invalids desirous of a more permanent location and who are liable to be dispossessed by squatters, can secure the accommodation necessary to life and health.

"There are also a large number of cottagers on the preserve who were there before the Forest Commission came into existence in 1885. It does not seem right to issue writs of ejectment against these people and seize their buildings, especially as they are willing and desirous of paying rent. We prefer that these tenants at will should be made subject to some definite, businesslike tenure, and that the State be permitted to accept the revenues thereby obtainable, as such funds are available for the further purchase of forest lands.

"By the terms of our printed leases, only five acres can be leased to any person; such lease is available only as a cottage or camp site, and forbids the use of the premises for a hotel or any business, or for the sale of liquor; it prohibits under a severe penalty the cutting of any trees, and makes the lessee responsible for any forest fire on his premises; it gives the public right of way over the land so leased, and denies any exclusive right for fishing and hunting.

"We believe the amendment a desirable one, and officially recommend its adoption. We ask every citizen to vote on the question and vote for it."

SUPPLE HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Police Trying to Learn if He Threw His Wife from the Window.

Thomas Supple, the young man arrested late Saturday night on suspicion of having caused his young wife's death by pushing or throwing her out of a fifth-story window at 37 Monroe Street, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday morning.

He was remanded to the Coroners' Court, and later in the day Deputy Coroner Fitzpatrick remanded Supple to the Tombs Prison without bail to await the result of the inquest. Dr. Donlon will make an autopsy.

The police of the Madison Street Station are in doubt as to whether Mrs. Supple fell from the window or was thrown out by her husband. They believe it is possible that the couple were fighting after drinking, and Supple, becoming enraged, chased his wife on to the fire escape, from where she fell, and Supple, in his drunken state, supposing she had escaped to the next house, paid no further attention to her. At 11:30 Saturday night some of Supple's neighbors found the body of the young woman on the ground.

A young girl named Mack, who lives on the first floor of 37 Monroe Street, ran after Patrolman Hart and told him of the occurrence. He summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, but the woman was stone dead when it arrived. The ambulance surgeon said the woman had died from a fracture at the base of the skull. After the woman's body was removed to the Morgue, Policeman Hart and another policeman went to the rooms occupied by the Supples, and found the doors locked. Supple, who was inside, soon unlocked the door, but denied all knowledge of the cause of his wife's death. While the policemen were examining him, Mrs. Mack, the mother of the girl who summoned the policeman, came up and pushed her way through the crowd. When she saw Supple she exclaimed: "So you've killed her at last, Tom?"

The rear room occupied by the Supples showed every sign of a terrific struggle. The furniture was strewn over the floor, the window curtains torn down, and dishes broken. In the centre of the floor was a can, which had contained beer. At the conclusion of their examination the policemen arrested Supple, who was under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. Mack admitted yesterday that she made the remark accredited to her, but declared she meant nothing by it. The couple, according to neighbors, have frequently quarreled.

Supple is twenty-four, and Mrs. Supple was twenty-six.

FATHER KEARNEY'S RECEPTION

It Was in Honor of His Thirtieth Year as Rector of St. Patrick's.

Special services were held in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Mott Street, yesterday to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the rectorship of Father John F. Kearney, who arrived home from Europe on the Etruria Saturday night.

Father Kearney was met at Quarantine by Father Murphy of St. Patrick's Parish and a delegation of parishioners. The steamer was ten hours behind time on account of rough weather, and did not come to her dock till early yesterday morning, so Father Kearney had but little time in his home at 263 Mulberry Street before he went to mass. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Quigley of Charleston, S. C. The deacon was the Rev. Father Kean of St. James's Church, and the sub-deacon was the Rev. Father McNamee of Mount St. Vincent. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. Father James N. Connolly, Secretary to Archbishop Ireland, and Father James P. O'Brien of St. Patrick's Parish. Father McLean of St. Peter's Church preached the sermon. A large congregation was in attendance.

A dinner was served in the rectory in honor of the occasion, at which were present, in addition to the above-named clergymen, the Rev. Drs. McSweeny, Hall, Dougherty, and Fathers Healy, Byrnes, and Edwards. Father Kearney made a brief speech, thanking his friends for the kind reception and courtesy shown to him.

A purse of $1,200 was presented to Father Kearney on behalf of the parishioners. At solemn vespers last night, Father James H. McMahon preached. There will be a boys' and girls' entertainment to-morrow night and Wednesday night.

Father Kearney said last night that the passage had been the roughest in his experience. On Sunday he was thrown to the floor while in the smoking room, and had his ankle badly skinned. Otherwise, he suffered no inconvenience. St. Patrick's Church was the old cathedral before the new cathedral was built.

PARTISANSHIP CAST ASIDE.

Long Island Democrats and Republicans Support Hazard.

William A. Hazard of Cedarhurst, L. I., is the Democratic sound-money candidate for Congress in the First District of New-York, which comprises the Counties of Queens and Suffolk, and includes all of Long Island, with the exception of Brooklyn. The district, which is over 100 miles long, was formerly represented in Congress by Perry Belmont and James W. Covert.

Mr. Hazard has been identified with the interests of Long Island since 1869. He began his business career with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, which afterward became J. P. & G. C. Robinson. In 1876 he united with Francis D. Moulton, who had been a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and established the firm of Francis D. Moulton & Co. Since the death of Mr. Moulton, in 1884, Mr. Hazard has been the head of the firm. He has been a resident of Far Rockaway and Cedarhurst for a number of years, and has large interests on the island. He is active and prominent in the social and business interests of his neighborhood, and has the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the district in which he has been nominated, and is being actively supported by Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. Hazard is a man of unexceptionally good business capacity, ability, and sound judgment, and of the highest character and best impulses. No man is better fitted to serve the cause of labor and industry, and no man has a keener appreciation of their interests and needs. He is sound upon the money question, and also in favor of the protection of American industry and American labor, and of taking care of those who fought for and preserved the Union.

Mr. Hazard was a delegate to the last National Democratic Convention from the Long Island district.

To Help the "Drummers'" Home.

The millinery trade, in response to the activity and appeals of Special Commissioner James Cohen of the Commercial Travelers' Fair, to open Dec. 15, at Madison Square Garden, has decided to rally to the support of the drummers in the grand effort to complete the National Commercial Travelers' Home, at Binghamton, N. Y. Representatives of the various firms in the wholesale millinery trade will meet at noon, Thursday, Oct. 29, in the parlors of the Broadway Central Hotel, kindly tendered by Proprietor Tilly Haynes. The following temporary officers will organize the meeting: R. F. Green of Stearns & Spingarn, Chairman; Theron C. Wright of Hill Brothers, Vice Chairman; Mr. D. J. Stephen of Sullivan, Drew & Co., Acting Secretary; Charles W. Farmer, editor of The Millinery Trade Review, Chairman Press Committee. Director General A. B. de Frece of the fair will address the meeting, and ways and means to help the fair build the home will be discussed.

THE COUNT MAY BE SLOW

CLOSE ELECTION MIGHT MEAN HOURS OF SUSPENSE.

Adoption of the Australian Ballot in Certain States May Cause Unaccustomed Delays in Determining Results—Fusion in Many States May Add to the Difficulty of Ascertaining What Electoral Tickets Have Secured Pluralities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Presidential election Tuesday, Nov. 3, will be held in conditions which never before have prevailed, and which will make the official counts difficult and subject to unusual delay.

Since the last Presidential contest almost every State which had not then the Australian ballot system, by State enactment, has prescribed some form of secret blanket ballot, either based on the Australian plan or closely resembling it. The only exceptions are Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In the first three States named the old open-ballot system prevails, and the election machinery is in the hands of the State authorities. In South Carolina there is what is called a "Reform ballot," the avowed purpose of which is to restrict the votes of illiterate negroes.

In nearly all the other States blanket ballots will be cast, and in many of them the count will be complicated by the fact that State, legislative, and county nominations are printed on the same ballot with the names of Presidential Electors. Connecticut has an envelope system, and New-Jersey prints each party ticket upon a separate ballot.

Should the election be in any way close it is quite possible it may be twenty-four hours, or even forty-eight hours, after the polls close before the result is known with absolute certainty. In States like Nebraska, for instance, where, according to conservative opinion, there may not be a margin of 5,000 thousand votes either way, it may be impossible to arrive at a correct judgment until all the back counties are heard from. The polls in the cities close at 4 P. M., but in the country districts keep open till 6 P. M., and with a Governor, a Legislature, and county officers to elect, all on one ballot, it will take at least six hours to complete the count.

Some idea of the general trend of the votes in Ohio can be obtained from the result of the counties in which Cincinnati and Cleveland are respectively situated, and these results probably will be known comparatively early. The rest of the State, it is anticipated, will go pretty much as it has done in previous Presidential years. The doubtful points are Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties.

Chicago will control Illinois. There will be no doubt of the outcome when the vote of Cook County is recorded.

But in other doubtful States, like Indiana, Michigan, and Kansas, where State and legislative tickets also complicate the ballots, there may be no keynote from which the results may be determined definitely on Tuesday night unless the election should prove a landslide. In that case midnight may give a clear idea who are the victors and who the vanquished. Otherwise there may be many hours of anxious suspense.

The last two Presidential elections have been singularly free from uncertainty. It was known by 10 o'clock the night of election day in 1888 that Mr. Harrison had defeated Mr. Cleveland, and it was known with equal certainty at 11 o'clock the night of election day in 1892 that Mr. Cleveland had defeated Mr. Harrison. But in the election of 1884, when Mr. Cleveland defeated Mr. Blaine, the official result hung in doubt over the vote of New-York for days.

The fusion tickets will add an element of difficulty in the Presidential count this year

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

After to-day only six business days remain before election. They are not likely to be dull days.

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Much is at stake in the impending course of the security market. We have two organized speculative parties, each professing confidence that the other is on the verge of surrender. In both parties are strong and adroit market managers. If advantage be anywhere in sight for either side it can be depended upon that those advantages will be diligently pursued.

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It is the chief bear claim now that there has been lately much reckless overloading by buyers of stocks not strong enough to stand the stress of any sudden setback. Such a setback is apprehended by the bears from money market conditions. They profess to see grave occasion for alarm in the New-York loan market.

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In answer to this blue view, the bull contingent relies on explicit statements from the very highest banking authorities that if there is any such grievous condition as the bears talk glibly about, the banks themselves do not know anything about it.

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But full confidence does not repose on mere disproof of sensational fables. They rely upon developments of two kinds to help their cause. One of these is that the extended short interest in the market will in this final week before election take counsel of prudence and cover. If any such covering movement begins it will be no trivial affair. There is not a conspicuous stock on the list which is not to some extent a lodging place for shorts. In some quarters this extended short interest has become unwieldy, more particularly in stocks like Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul of the Granger group; and in Western Union, Chicago as, Louisville and Nashville, Reading, and Sugar Trust.

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The bull reliance is not, however, merely upon the short interest and what nervousness may incite it to do. A more pronounced encouragement appears in the spreading disposition upon the part of outsiders to come into the market for bargains without waiting for the election to add values. Rightly or otherwise, there is a well-developed conviction in Wall Street just now that much of the recent preaching of the need of ultra conservatism pending the election has really been somewhat of a cloak in some high places to cover quiet purchases of cheap securities on an extensive scale. Bargain getters in Wall Street never seek overmuch company.

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How representative authorities of high character regard the current situation is attested by the tonic tone of comments which THE NEW-YORK TIMES is able herewith to quote from Mr. F. K. Sturgis, the head of a great commission house, and recently President of the New-York Stock Exchange.

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Foreign buying has become undisguised. London has been accumulating Reading issues, and Paris has joined London in buying Louisville and Nashville. In the event of buoyancy in American stocks, those having international quotation are sure to be favorites on both sides of the ocean.

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Ponder on the following exhibit:

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅝	Mich. Central	3½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Am. Sug. Ref.	6½	Minn. Iron	6½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	2½
Am. Tobacco	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2¼
At., T. & S. F., all n. paid	3¼	Nat. Lead	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3¼	Nat. Lead pf	8
Bay State Gas	1½	N. J. Central	4½
Can. Southern	1	N. Y. Central	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	4
Chicago Gas	9¼	N. Y. Sus. & W.	2¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	5⅝	N. & W. pf., all in. paid	1⅝
Chi. Northwestern	2⅜	N. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2¼	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3½	Pacific Mail	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	P. & R., all in. pd.	2¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	4⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Pullman Car	4½
Consolidated Gas	6½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	2⅜	St. P. & Omaha	4¾
Evans. & T. H.	3	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Gen. Electric	2¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅛
Ill. Central	4¼	Texas Pacific	1
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1⅛
Iowa Central	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	4
Iowa Central pf.	4	U. S. Rubber	5⅝
L. E. & Western pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Lake Shore	1½	West. Union	2¼
Louis. & Nash.	3¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3⅜
Manhattan	1⅝		
Met. Traction	5¼		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	3¾
At., Cal. & Pac. 1st.	8	Or. R. & Nav. 1st	1
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅝	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅜	Peo. G., Chi. 1st con.	1⅜
B'way & 7th Av. con.	1⅞	People's Gas 2d	1
Ches. & O. gen.	4½	Read. 1st pf. inc., all in. paid	3½
Ches. & Ohio con.	2	Read. 2d pf. inc., all paid	2¾
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	2	Read. 3d pf. inc., all paid	2¾
C., B. & Q. 1st Neb.	1	Read. gen. 4s, t. r.	1⅞
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	2¼	Rio G. West. 1st	3
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	2	Rock Island deb. 5s	2
E. T., V. & Ga. con.	1⅜	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	2½	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¼
Erie 1st con.	1⅜	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅜
Erie gen. lien	2⅞	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1	Texas Pac. 1st	4½
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 2d	2½
Iron Mt. 2d	1½	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st.	1
Kan. Pac. con.	1½	Union Elev. 1st	3
Kan. & Tex. 2d	2⅝	Un. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	4
Kan. & T. of T. 5s.	4½	Un. Pac. 1st, 1898	1
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	2½	U. P., D. & G. 4s	2½
Laclede Gas 1st	1½	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Louis. & Nash. gen.	2	Wabash 2d	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	2	Wabash deb., B	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	1	W., St. P. & P. Inc.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3
N. Y. Pac. con.	4		
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

Ohio Southern 1st	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1

***

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Oct. 26,'95.
American Cotton Oil	15	14	22
American Cotton Oil pf.	56	53	70½
Am. Spirits Manufacturing	6⅜	5¼	14¼
Am. Spirits Manufacturing pf.	17⅜	15⅜	45½
American Sugar Refineries	112⅜	107⅜	103⅞
American Sugar Refineries pf.	98½	96½	100⅜
American Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	..
American Tobacco	74	69½	93¼
Ann Arbor pf.	20	20	..
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	14¼	13	20¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅜	19½	31½
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	14⅞	61
Bay State Gas	10	8	22¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19¼	19	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	..
Canada Southern	47½	45¾	55¾
Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	17¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¾	14⅞	18⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	74¼	68⅝	85⅞
Chicago Gas	69¼	59⅜	68
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73¼	69⅜	76¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	125	124	126¾
Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	98¾	106⅜
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	65	59⅞	76⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	27½	26	42¾
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	1	1	5¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	17	35½
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	16½	15¾	22¼
Consolidated Gas Company	148½	143½	148
Delaware & Hudson	123¼	122¼	131⅜
Delaware, Lack. & Western	155	154	167½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43½	42⅜	52
Erie	14⅜	14¼	..
Erie 1st pf.	33⅜	33⅜	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	60	69
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	28½	28
General Electric	28⅜	26	35½
Illinois Central	93	92	100¼
Illinois Steel Co.	45	41¼	79
Iowa Central	8½	7	..
Iowa Central pf.	30	26¼	..
Laclede Gas	26½	25	25
Lake Erie & Western	16	15¼	22¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	67¼	66	77
Lake Shore	149	144½	150½
Long Island	62	60	86¾
Louisville & Nashville	46⅜	42¼	59
Louisville, N. A. & Chic.	1	⅞	8¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. pf.	2¾	2	27
Manhattan Con.	93⅜	90¼	106½
Metropolitan Traction	99¼	95	101¾
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	..
Michigan Central	93½	91	98½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17	15⅜	24⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	44⅜	42	57½
Minnesota Iron	60	54	68½
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf.	25¾	23¾	34½
Missouri Pacific	21⅜	19	33⅜
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	28½
Morris & Essex	160	160	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call was fairly active, with rates at 3@10 per cent., with the average of loans about 5 per cent.

Time money was in light demand at 6 per cent. and a brokerage for all dates. Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 for other grades.

The Bank of England lost £1,497,365 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.27, became 50.56. The bank's minimum rate of discount was advanced 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,564,000f in gold and 1,984,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm, and posted rates were advanced ½c. to $4.82 for 60 days and 1c. to $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—Par@5c. premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

NO NEW STRINGENCY PROBABLE.

President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National Bank says regarding the money market outlook:

"There will be no money stringency as is apprehended. The time between now and the election is too short to permit of it under present conditions. If there are any more people who intend taking gold from the Treasury and locking it up they already have the necessary legal tenders in hand, and there will be comparatively no more drawn from the banks.

"Money will be in active demand and will continue to command good rates, but I do not believe that any great stringency is even remotely probable:

"Business generally is stagnant—waiting for the election. Until that is over there will be no great demand for money from mercantile houses. The only movement now is that of the crops. The New-York banks are still sending money to assist in that, but it is only to be expected that they should just at this time.

"After the election we shall probably see money much more plentiful. But there will be too much activity to allow it to get cheap. I do not expect to see any great decline in rates from where they are now, despite the great amount of hoarded gold that will come out and despite the currency that will be thrown into its regular channels.

"But as to any stringency before the election I cannot see reason for apprehension. The banks are doing all that they can, and they are not at all desirous of having abnormal conditions in the money market."

AN ERA OF BETTERMENT.

Mr. F. K. Sturgis of the firm of Work, Strong & Co., and ex-President of the New-York Stock Exchange, said yesterday regarding the outlook for the stock market:

"As to the future of prices, I feel as almost every one else who has given the matter any thought does. After we get this election out of the way, and things settle down and adjust themselves, we will have an era of steadily advancing prices. Conditions warrant such a period. The political trouble is preventing any improvement at all just now, and is furnishing all the influences in the course of prices. That will have to be out of the way before real conditions can have their effect.

"Between now and election I do not expect to see any change in the market one way or the other. Nor do I think there will be any appreciable increase in the outside interest in the market. Investors are holding off pending the settlement of the political question. There is some small element of doubt in the situation, and that will be sufficient to keep the public from doing anything in the market. The outside people will wait for the election. They have shown that disposition all along. They do not want any risk.

"I do not think that we will see any further stringency in the money market. There may be no great easing before election, but I do not look for any squeeze. I have reason to believe that the banks and money lenders do not want to see money very tight. They do not want to see people hard pressed. And I think you will find that they will keep money normal at, say, 6 or 7 per cent.

"After McKinley has been elected, there is a boom expected in the stock market. I think that is a mistake. I do not believe we shall see any great spurt in quotations. The people who have stocks, and who will have carried them over the election, will be disposed to take advantage of any moderate margin of profit. I think that whatever advance we may have will be met by realizing sales. Stocks are being held now with that purpose in view. Their owners expect to see a good demand and higher prices follow the election, and they will be ready to unload their holdings and take what profit they may have.

"But the election will clear away all the doubt and restore public confidence. For some time past there has been a much-disturbed condition of affairs. Time must be given for a readjustment. Then the steady advance will set in."

BETTER FEELING PREVALENT.

Mr. H. W. Nichols of the Stock Exchange house of R. H. Bissell & Co. said yesterday, in talking of the outlook for prices and the conditions prevailing in the stock market:

"I find a very much better feeling among outsiders as to the assured victory for honest money and as to the safety of speculation on the long side. People are coming into the market. There is a great deal more confidence than there was a month ago, and I think there is getting to be a larger outside interest in the market.

"I expect to see a further advance in prices before the election, and I expect to see a gradual increase in the number of outsiders who have become convinced that this is a good time to get cheap stocks.

"A material advance in the price of securities is due. Every influence is bearing in that direction. Had it not been for the political uncertainty and all of this agitation as to bimetallism, stocks would have been very much higher than they are today. The approach of the election and the importance of the decision to be made at the polls is all that has been keeping things back. The time is ripe for the advance to set in. All that is needed is the settlement in the right way of the financial and political question.

"Capitalists and the general public are ready to buy securities as soon as McKinley is elected. There is, of course, some uncertainty about the result of the election. It is very slight, but it is enough to make people cautious and timid and to make them disposed to know where they are before they do anything.

"I do not look for any great advance in prices immediately after the election. There is much discounting going on now, and the people who are buying will be ready to sell out to those who will be ready to buy then. There will, of course, be a big outside demand for stocks. If there is going to be long stock to meet this demand, the advance in prices is not going to be what is anticipated.

"We may have some squeeze in money here before the election. A great deal of currency has been and is being shipped by our banks to the West and South to be used in the crop movement. Losing money in this way in addition to the present unsettled condition of affairs is going to make the banks very conservative. But when this money comes back from the West and South and when all that is hoarded comes out—as it will do as soon as McKinley is elected—there will be a great deal of money here, and it will be cheap.

"No matter how stocks act in the first few days following the election, the market, beyond all doubt, will very shortly begin a long, steady advance, an advance that will be fully warranted by the prevailing conditions, and an advance that will result in material gains in the values of securities."

A GOOD HEALTHY MARKET.

Mr. Jennings S. Cox of the firm of John H. Davis & Co., concerning the stock market, says:

"The outlook is most promising. The market is in a good, healthy condition. Stocks are showing strength, and are steadily advancing, slowly and surely, without any great spurt, which would probably be artificial.

"I find the outside interest increasing, not to any great extent, but enough to show that a generally better feeling is prevailing. People are becoming more and more confident of the election of McKinley, and are more disposed to come into the market. As the outcome of the election becomes more and more assured, this disposition will probably become more and more general.

"A squeeze in the money market would possibly give us some little set-back, although I do not anticipate any stringency. I do not think that the banks and financial institutions want to see any great tightness and I think they will keep money around 6 per cent. until the election. I do not believe that the drawing down of balances in order to hoard will go any further, either by depositors or correspondents. By this time all of that should be well over and every one who is fearful of a disastrous result of the election will have put himself in a safe position. Still, with the demand for money that usually comes with the first of the month, there may be some tightening.

"After the election is over I expect to see good advances in stocks. They may not be as large as are expected, on account of the discounting, but I do not see how we can help having higher quotations. There will undoubtedly be a great deal of outside buying done by people who are holding off now. Confidence will be restored generally. The gold that is hoarded—and there is much of it—will come out and give us easier conditions in the money market. These influences should combine to give us higher prices. And I believe that they will.

"The election of McKinley will be the beginning of a period of prosperity and advancing prices. The existing conditions must have that effect."

BOSTON PUBLIC BUYING.

A Boston authority writes:

"The strength of the market is obvious to even the casual observer, while the close student will discern an amount of outside buying, of securities sufficient to discourage professional endeavor to manipulate a decline. Fact to relate, the public, or some portion of it, has imbibed the notion, which shrewd people entertained earlier, that the National election is going strongly for sound money and in support of National honor and integrity; is going to accomplish all that an election can accomplish in promotion of prosperity. Inspired by this notion, the public, with cash in hand, is buying stocks."

SHORT INTEREST ABROAD.

In a careful review, the New-York News Bureau says:

"A fact that has not been generally known is that there is a large short interest in London in American securities. This present shortage is the result of the system which prevails at that centre of selling calls on American securities for thirty to ninety day periods. These calls are sold at the market at 1½ to 5 per cent., according to the length of time they run. It is understood that operators on this side began about thirty days ago to purchase these calls, and that options were thus secured on over 100,000 shares of various stocks. The people selling these calls will have to buy the stocks against them, and are thus practically short to the extent of the sale of the options. Calls on Atchison have been sold good until the end of November for 1⅝, on Erie and Reading to the end of November at 1½, and to the end of December at 1¾; on St. Paul and Illinois Central, to the end of November, at 3 per cent., and to the end of December at 3½ per cent.; on Louisville and Nashville, to the end of November, at 2¾, and to the end of December at 3¼ per cent. In addition to this foreign short interest, it is claimed that there are still uncovered on this side large lines of Manhattan, Western Union, Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued yesterday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,049,800. The banks now hold $14,960,900 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $6,019,800, an increase in specie of $1,095,900, an increase in legal tender of $650,800, a decrease in deposits of $5,212,400, and a decrease in circulation of $10,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 24,'96.	Oct. 17,'96.	Oct. 26,'95.
Loans	$450,116,500	$456,136,300	$502,402,800
Specie	60,232,300	59,136,400	63,151,700
Legal tender	66,849,300	66,198,500	86,201,300
Net deposits	448,482,800	453,695,200	530,653,200
Circulation	20,516,600	20,521,100	14,060,300
	Oct. 24,'96.	Oct. 17,'96.	Oct. 26,'95.

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requiremnts:

Specie	$60,232,300	$59,136,400	$63,151,700
Legal tender	66,849,300	66,198,500	86,201,300
Total reserve	$127,081,600	$125,334,900	$149,353,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	112,120,700	113,423,800	132,663,300
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$14,960,900	$11,911,100	$16,689,700

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$14,960,900	1891	$12,391,150
1895	16,689,700	1890	*124,875
1894	63,864,900	1889	1,129,275
1893	48,787,475	1888	15,698,400
1892	2,332,425	1887	11,962,175

*Deficit.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Oct. 17:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
American Cotton Oil	15	14	15	+ ¾
American Cotton Oil pf.	56	53	56	+4
Amer. Spirits Mfg.	6⅜	5¼	6⅛	+ ½
Amer. Sugar Refineries	112¾	107⅝	112⅜	+5½
American Tobacco	74	69½	73¾	+4
At., Top. & S. F.	14¼	13	14	+1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	22⅜	19½	22⅞	+3¾
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Bay State Gas	10	8	9¼	+1⅜
Canada Southern	47½	45¾	47	+1
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	14⅝	15¼	+⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74¼	68⅝	74	+5⅜
Chicago Gas	69¼	59⅜	68⅞	+9½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73¼	69⅜	73	+3½
Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	98¾	101¼	+2⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	65	59⅞	64⅝	+4⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	27½	26	27¼	+1¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	17	19	+2
Consol. Gas Company	148½	143½	148½	+6½
Delaware & Hudson	123¼	122½	123¼	+ ¾
Del., Lack. & Western	155	154	155	+ ⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43½	42⅜	43¼	+ ⅞
General Electric	28⅜	26	28⅛	+2¼
Illinois Steel Company	45	41¼	45	+4¼
Laclede Gas	28½	25	25⅝	+1⅛
Lake Shore	149	144½	148¾	+4¼
Louisville & Nashville	46⅛	42¼	46	+3⅜
Manhattan Con.	93⅛	90⅛	92⅞	+1⅝
Metropolitan Traction	99¼	95	99¼	+4
Minnesota Iron	60	54	60	+5½
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	25⅜	23¾	25½	+2½
Missouri Pacific	21⅜	19	21¼	+2½
New-Jersey Central	104	100	103½	+4½
New-York Central	93½	90¾	93½	+2¾
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	23½	21⅛	23½	+2¼
Northern Pacific	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+1
Northern Pacific pf.	22½	20⅝	22	+1⅜
Ontario & Western	14¼	13½	14¼	+¾
Pacific Mail	21½	18⅝	21½	+2½
Philadelphia & Reading	25⅞	22½	25⅜	+2⅜
Pull. Pal. Car Company	149	145¾	149	+3
St. L. Southwestern pf.	9½	8	9½	+1½
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	36½	40⅜	+3⅞
Southern Railway pf.	26	24	25⅞	+1⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24⅜	21⅜	23⅞	+2½
Union Pacific	8⅜	7⅛	8¼	+1⅛
U. S. Leather pf.	62	58½	62	+4
United States Rubber	20⅞	16	20⅝	+ ⅝
Wabash pf.	15⅜	14¼	15	+ ⅞
West. Union Telegraph	86	82⅞	85¼	+2¼
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	29¼	26¾	28¼	+3⅜

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65⅞. Sales of 115,000 ounces made during the week at 66@65½, with the last sale at 65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼c.

Bar silver in London, 30 1-16d per ounce, a decline during the week of 1-16d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $66,860,060, and the exports for the same period $50,647,048. The net imports, therefore, have been $16,173,012. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $44,710,198; in 1894, $66,274,929, and in 1893, $12,751,490.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 22,	1896	£36,099,178	....
Oct. 24,	1895	41,525,158	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 22,	1896	77,721,491	£49,280,689
Oct. 24,	1895	78,650,734	49,342,332

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 22,	1896	27,300,600	13,654,807
Oct. 24,	1895	31,847,878	15,642,322

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 22,	1896	30,616,000	12,695,000
Oct. 24,	1895	21,958,000	12,975,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 22,	1896	8,528,000	10,160,000
Oct. 24,	1895	8,004,000	11,250,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 22,	1896	2,635,000	6,728,000
Oct. 24,	1895	4,275,000	6,784,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 22,	1896	2,646,000	1,323,000
Oct. 24,	1895	2,926,667	1,463,333

Total last week	£185,555,269	£93,841,489
Week ended Oct. 15	186,890,244	93,632,400
Corresponding week last year	188,758,486	96,811,851

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,198,018
Corresponding week 1895	10,376,969
Since Jan. 1, 1896	363,780,304
Corresponding period 1895	438,860,425

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,506,445
Corresponding week 1895	9,382,884
Since Jan. 1, 1896	287,944,537
Corresponding period 1895	274,985,498

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$5,810,641
Corresponding week 1895	223,328
Since Jan. 1, 1896	71,987,526
Corresponding period 1895	26,469,131

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$863,886
Corresponding week 1895	678,304
Since Jan. 1, 1896	92,070,892
Corresponding period 1895	101,778,526

CLEARING-HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Oct. 24	$565,327,294
Balances for week ending Oct. 24	32,790,879
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 17	572,569,193
Balances for week ending Oct. 17	32,837,664
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 10	559,935,113
Balances for week ending Oct. 10	32,149,367
Exchanges for week end ng Oct. 3	575,784,820
Balances for week ending Oct. 3	38,382,905
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 26	478,781,426
Balances for week ending Sept. 26	27,800,080
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 19	491,071,826
Balances for week ending Sept. 19	27,822,740

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—There was a further decided improvement in the tone of our market during the past week, but no material increase in business. The Westinghouse group of stocks is firmer, Air Brake advancing to 166 bid for good-sized lots, and Union Switch and Signal common gaining about 3 per cent. Philadelphia Gas is steady, and although there has been no talk of a resumption of dividends, there is a very firm feeling on the stock. The tractions are all fractionally higher, and the principal buying of Consolidated common during the week has been by Whitney & Stephenson, who were associated with Messrs. Drexel & Co. in carrying through the financial part of the reorganization. It is expected that the dividend of the preferred stock will be announced the coming week, but the stock has been rather weak at 47 asked. A feature on the Exchange during the past few days has been the bidding for sixty-day buyer's options on large blocks of the tractions and Philadelphia Gas at prices which represent a very fair premium over cash quotations. The feeling is that before such options expire money will be considerably easier, and that the market will advance on the improved tone which is expected to follow the elections. Brokers have passed through a period of unexampled dullness in the local list, but they feel all the more hopeful over the outlook from the fact that there has been little yielding of values. Opinions differ as to the amount of hoarding of money here; some bankers estimate it as quite large, but the funds now in idleness will likely be available for investment within the next three or four weeks, hence houses which are carrying bonds show no disposition to shade prices, believing that the latter will be considerably higher by Thanksgiving.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, report Pittsburg prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	17⅛	17½
Citizens' Traction Company	..	55½
Pleasant Valley Traction Company	20	20½
Pittsburg & Birmingham Traction Co.	15⅞	16¼
Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester	37	39
Consolidated Tracton Co., common	7⅛	7⅜
Consolidated Traction Company pf.	46	47
Union Switch & Signal Company com.	19½	20
Westinghouse Air-Brake Company	166	..

ALBANY PRICES.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—The demand for local bonds was fairly good during the week, but there was very little inquiry for stocks, and the offerings of the latter probably increased during the week. Quotations have remained at about the same figures as last week. It is announced that the Manhattan Oil Company will pay off all its indebtedness, and issue 8 per cent. debenture bonds instead. Stockholders will have the privilege of subscribing for these bonds at the rate of 65 per cent. of their holdings at par. The Walter A. Wood Company has not reorganized, but the committee are at work upon a plan which contemplates the retirement of 20 per cent. of the common stock, and an issue of a like amount of 7 per cent. preferred stock to be subscribed for by the present stockholders at par. The present bonds will be retired and $75,000 first lien notes will be issued. This plan may be somewhat altered before it is submitted to the stockholders.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report latest Albany prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	70	75
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	..	..
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Cold Storage & Ware. Co.	109	..
Albany Railway stock	133	134
Albany Railway 1st con. 5s	109	111
Albany Safe Dep. & Safe Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	55	62
Commerce Insurance	110	..
Commercial Union Telegraph	105	107
Consolidated Car Heating	29	35
Hudson River Telephone	50	54
Municipal Gas of Albany	150	151
Municipal Gas Company 6s, 1906	112	112½
Manhattan Oil Company	50	55
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	14½
Union Electric Railway of Saratoga	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	..	100
Union Railway of New-York	98	103
Union Railway of New-York 5s, 1904	101½	104
Westcott Express	15	25
Wustcott pf.	100	105
Albany City National Bank	70	75
Albany County Bank	130	132½
First National Bank	155	160
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	410	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
National Commercial Bank	350	..
National Exchange Bank	90	92½
New-York State Bank	210	220
Park Bank	125	130

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	205
Troy City Railway	83	86
Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	103	..
Troy City Gas Company	126	128
Troy City Gas Company deb. 6s	112	113
Troy City Gas Company con. 5s	107	110
Troy City Telephone & Telegraph Co.	90	..
Central National Bank	118	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	205	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
United National Bank	100	105
Union National Bank	200	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—Local stocks are exceedingly dull, and the list shows but few changes. The bank stocks continue fairly firm, although there is little or no disposition to either buy or sell. The manufacturing stocks, with one or two exceptions, are quoted the same as last week, and no sales have taken place. Illuminating stocks are somewhat sought after, but are too firmly held to permit of much trading. The local money market is quiet,

ELECTION NOTICES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS,

300 MULBERRY ST.

New-York, October 26th, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 61, Chapter 909, Laws of 1896, notice is hereby given that certificates of nomination have been filed in this office by or on behalf of the following candidates for the offices to be filled at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3d, 1896, and that the following is a complete list of all the candidates named in such certificates, together with the residence, place of business and party designation, and emblem of each candidate as shown by said certificates.

By order of the Board of Police.

T. F. RODENBOUGH,
Chief Bureau of Elections.

Republican Party.

EMBLEM—EAGLE ON BALLOT BOX.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Benjamin F. Tracy	14 W. 20th St., N. Y. City	35 Wall St., N. Y. City.
"	Edward H. Butler	429 Linwood Av., Buffalo, N.Y.	216 & 218 Main St, Buffalo, N.Y.
"	Carll S. Burr	Commack, N. Y.	Commack, N. Y.
"	Alexander Robb	346 Wash'n Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.	46 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
"	Charles A. Moore	35 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.	111 & 113 Liberty St, N.Y.City.
"	Robert A. Sharkey	751 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	65 Water St., N. Y. City.
"	Francis F. Williams	25 Orient Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Gardner & Maspeth Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	William Nason	194&196 F'kiln St, B'klyn, N.Y.	194&196 F'kiln St., B'klyn, N.Y
"	Frederick Haldy	244 Bleecker St., N. Y. City.	244 Bleecker St, N. Y.
"	Nicholas Fish	53 Irving Place, N. Y. City.	120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Herman O. Armour	856 Fifth Av., N. Y. City	201 Produce Exc'ge, N.Y. City.
"	George B. Deane	277 West 11th St., N. Y. City	277 W. 11th St., N. Y. City.
"	Francis J. Drummond	218 E. 11th St., N. Y. City	52 & 54 New St., N. Y. City.
"	Henry Birrell	48 E. 26th St., N. Y. City	100 Wash'n Sq. E., N.Y.City.
"	Smith Pine	219 E. 57th St., N. Y. City	1,164 3d Av., N. Y. City.
"	Leopold Stern	27 W. 87th St., N. Y. City	68 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	Seth M. Milliken	990 Madison Av., N. Y. City	79 Leonard St., N. Y. City.
"	William L. Ward	Port Chester, N. Y.	Port Chester, N. Y.
"	Alpheus Potts	Jeffersonville, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, N. Y.
"	Archibald Rogers	340 Madison Av., Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.	28 Platt St., N. Y. City.
"	James A. Burden	"Woodside," Troy, N. Y.	Troy, N. Y.
"	William Easton	21 Ten Broeck St., Albany, N.Y.	23 Lumber Dist., Albany, N.Y.
"	John Sanford	61 Church St, Amsterdam, N.Y.	96 Church St, Amsterdam, N.Y.
"	Winsor B. French	718 N. B'way, Saratoga Sp'gs.	7 & 8 Fenton Building, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
"	Lansing M. Howland	Fort Edward, N. Y.	Sandy Hill, N. Y.
"	George B. Sloan	Cor. W. 8th & Van Buren Sts., Oswego, N. Y.	Cor. E. 1st & Bridge Sts., Oswego, N. Y.
"	David H. Burrell	Little Falls, N. Y.	503 Albany St, Little Falls, N.Y
"	Charles M. Dickinson	"South Mountain," Binghamton, N. Y.	Cor. Henry & State Sts., Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Lyman C. Smith	709 Warren St, Syracuse, N.Y.	581 S. Clinton St, Syracuse, N.Y.
"	Theodore. H. Wickwire	55 Tompkins St, Cortland, N.Y.	181 & 183 Main St, Cortland, N.Y.
"	Franklin D. Sherwood	24 Center St, Hornellsville, N.Y.	121 Main St, Hornellsville, N.Y.
"	Milo H. Olin	Perry, N. Y.	Perry, N. Y.
"	James G. Cutler	314 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.	30 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.
"	Christian Klinck	144 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N.Y.	101 & 103 E. Market St, Buffalo, N. Y.
"	George Urban, Jr.	Cheektowaga, N. Y.	324 Oak St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"	George H. Witter	129 Main St., Wellsville, N.Y.	129 Main St., Wellsville.
"	Frank S. Black	40 Pinewood Av., Troy, N.Y.	8 & 9 1st St, Troy, N. Y.
Governor	Timothy L. Woodruff	70 8th Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.	168 Duane St., N. Y. City.
Lieutenant Governor	Irving G. Vann	720 Lodi St., Syracuse, N.Y.	Court House, Syracuse, N. Y.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals			
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	Theodore K. Tuthill	319 W. 18th st	Criminal Court Building.
Congress, 7th District	Franklin Bartlett	26 West 20th st	41 Park Row.
Congress, 8th District	John Murray Mitchell	60 West 9th st	33 Wall st.
Congress, 9th District	Timothy J. Campbell	14 Columbia st	280 Broadway.
Congress, 10th District	Clarence W. Meade	408 West 22d st	1 Madison av.
Congress, 11th District	Ferdinand Eldmann	77 7th st	77 7th st.
Congress, 12th District	Charles A. Hess	1200 Broadway	66 Broadway.
Congress, 13th District	Richard C. Shannon	10 West 50th st	59 Wall st.
Congress, 14th District	Lemuel E. Quigg	210 West 70th st	210 West 70th st.
Congress, 15th District	Philip B. Low	307 Lenox av	28 South st.
Congress, 16th District	William L. Ward	Portchester, N. Y.	Portchester, N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	Arthur Pezold	143 Franklin st	143 Franklin st.
Assembly, 2d District	William H. Kilboy	372 Water st	74 Pearl st.
Assembly, 3d District	Louis J. Hoenlinger	37 Vandam st	43 Wooster st.
Assembly, 4th District	John P. Denny	36 Hamilton st	36 Hamilton st.
Assembly, 5th District	Richard Van Cott	77 Washington pl	114 Clinton pl.
Assembly, 6th District	John Palmieri	365 Broome st	362 Broome st.
Assembly, 7th District	William C. Baxter	200 West 15th st	404 West 10th st.
Assembly, 8th District	Charles S. Adler	19 Orchard st	237 Mercer st.
Assembly, 9th District	John D. Blackburn	219 West 23d st	Pier 22, N. R.
Assembly, 10th District	Jeremiah J. Sullivan	112 2d st	112 2d st.
Assembly, 11th District	Edmund C. Lee	362 West 35th st	362 West 35th st.
Assembly, 12th District	Rudolph Maas	175 Broome st	175 Broome st.
Assembly, 13th District	William Corbitt	615 11th av	615 11th av.
Assembly, 14th District	Conrad C. Wissemann	359 East 10th st	359 East 11th st.
Assembly, 15th District	Richard C. Van Horn	346 West 40th st	22 and 24 West 13th st.
Assembly, 16th District	William Vokel	709 East 9th st	120 Broadway.
Assembly, 17th District	D. Frank Lloyd	319 West 58th st	170 Broadway.
Assembly, 18th District	James P. Kelker	500 East 18th st	173 Washington st.
Assembly, 19th District	Robert Mazet	104 West 84th st	257 Broadway.
Assembly, 20th District	Charles H. Baldwin	327 East 27th st	327 East 27th st.
Assembly, 21st District	George C. Austin	246 West 104th st	16 Broad st.
Assembly, 22d District	Abram Lewis	766 3d av	766 3d av.
Assembly, 23d District	Richard Gilleland	2522 8th av	2522 8th av.
Assembly, 24th District	Henry Zweifel, Jr.	1069 2d av	Produce Exchange.
Assembly, 25th District	Patrick Henry Murphy	135 West 34th st	135 West 34th st.
Assembly, 26th District	Frank A. Sovak	305 East 74th st	1331 2d av.
Assembly, 27th District	Francis E. Laimbeer	251 West 50th st	206 Broadway.
Assembly, 28th District	John F. Sherman	169 East 83d st	169 East 83d st.
Assembly, 29th District	Lawrence E. Brown	36 East 69th st	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 30th District	Theodore W. Bricker	1555 3d av	133 Bowery.
Assembly, 31st District	Harvey T. Andrews	1751 Madison av	1751 Madison av.
Assembly, 32d District	Frederick Horn	2043 1st av	1043 Exchange pl.
Assembly, 33d District	Jacob P. Dean	424 East 116th st	61 Beekman st.
Assembly, 34th District	Philip W. Reinhard, Jr.	153 East 123d st	153 East 123d st.
Assembly, 35th District	Douglas Mathewson	964 East 175th st	265 Broadway.
THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, PART OF 24TH WARD.			
Justice of Supreme Court	Garrett J. Garretson	Newtown, Queens Co., N. Y.	132 Nassau st, N. Y.
"	William W. Goodrich	924 President st, B'klyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh, Orange Co., N.Y.	Newburgh, Orange Co., N.Y
"	Samuel T. Maddox	424 Linden st, Brooklyn	84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Assembly, 1st District	Alfred E. Smith	Bronxville	29 Broadway.
Assembly, 2d District	Contested		

Democratic Party.

EMBLEM—FIVE-POINTED STAR.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Robert P. Bush	Horseheads	3 Mosher Bl'k, Horseheads, NY
"	Benjamin Wood	5th Av. Hotel, N. Y. City	31 Park Row, N. Y. City.
"	John P. Madden	27 Ely Av., L. I. City	15 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.
"	Andrew McLean	284 Carlton Av., Brooklyn	399 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
"	James Burrell	Foster Av., Brooklyn	18 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
"	Samuel S. Whitehouse	143 Hancock St., Brooklyn	Cor. Montague st. & Clinton Place, Brooklyn.
"	Martin H. Duane	698 Willoughby av., B'klyn.	30 Old Slip, N. Y. City.
"	John Ennis	223 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.	790 Grand St., Brooklyn.
"	John E. Walsh	30 Charlton St., N. Y. City.	333 West St., N. Y. City.
"	William McM. Speer	5 University Pl., N. Y. City.	261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Michael F. Lyons	259 Bowery, N. Y. City.	259 & 261 Bowery, N. Y. City.
"	John Jordan	303 W. 29th St., N. Y. City.	449 W. 28th St., N.Y. City.
"	Maurice R. Blumenthal	327 E. 4th St., N. Y. City.	271 B'way, N. Y. City.
"	William Randolph Hearst	27 W. 35th St., N. Y. City.	162 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	Henry Guenther	213 E. 54th St., N. Y. City.	207 E. 54th St., N.Y. City.
"	William L. Brown	42 W. 72d St., N. Y. City.	32 Park Row, N.Y. City.
"	John McQuade	1,328 Lexington Av., N. Y. City.	201 E. 89th St., N. Y. City.
"	John Brisben Walker	Irvington-on-Hudson.	Irvington-on-Hudson.
"	Henry F. Chadeayne	Cornwall, N. Y.	Cornwall, N. Y.
"	William D. Brinnier	67 Van Buren St., Kingston.	53 John St., Kingston, N. Y.
"	David Morey	573 1st St., Troy, N. Y.	City Hall, 3d St., Troy, N. Y.
"	M. N. Nolan	Kenmore Hotel, Albany	30 N. Ferry St., Albany.
"	Henry Van Bergen	Mansion St., West Coxsackie.	Mansion St., W. Coxsackie.
"	John W. Olmstead	Bridge St., Northville	None.
"	John O'Neil	Canal St., Whitehall	29 Canal St., Whitehall.
"	Charles D. Moore	29 State St., Lowville	85 State St., Lowville.
"	Horatio P. Witherstine	Herkimer, N. Y.	Herkimer, N. Y.
"	Jason P. Merrill	88 W. State St., Ithaca	Cor. State & Cayuga Sts., Ithaca, N. Y.
"	George Freeman	424 E. Jefferson St., Syracuse.	Freeman Block, Syracuse.
"	William C. Swarts	Dundee, Yates County	Farmer.
"	Hosea H. Rockwell	364 W. Clinton St, Elmira, N.Y	Masonic Temple, Elmira.
"	C. Fitch Bissell	Le Roy	Le Roy.
"	Walter B. Duffy	166 Lake Av., Rochester, N.Y.	67 Lake Av., Rochester, N.Y.
"	Jacob Stern	157 Franklin St., Buffalo	388 Main St., Buffalo.
"	Abraham J. Elias	237 Linwood Av., Buffalo	955 Elk St., Buffalo.
"	David S. Wright	Brigham Road, Dunkirk	305 Central Av., Dunkirk.
Governor	Wilbur F. Porter	41 Massey St, Watertown, N.Y	4 & 6 Flower Building, Watertown, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor	Frederick C. Schraub	Lowville, N. Y.	State St., Lowville, N. Y.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals	Robert C. Titus	126 Cottage St., Buffalo	City and County Hall, on Franklin St., Buffalo.
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	Jacob E. Bausch	88 Cannon St	88 Cannon St.
Congress, 7th District	John H. G. Vehslage	72 North Moore St	69 9th Ave.
Congress, 8th District	James J. Walsh	31 Oliver St	335 Broadway.
Congress, 9th District	Thomas J. Bradley	54 Lewis St	76 Elm St.
Congress, 10th District	Amos J. Cummings	32 Charlton St	32 Charlton St.
Congress, 11th District	William Sulzer	232 East 12th St	45 Broadway.
Congress, 12th District	George B. McClellan	217 East 18th St	100 Broadway.
Congress, 13th District	Thomas Smith	329 West 51st St	329 West 51st St.
Congress, 14th District	John Quincy Adams	101 West 89th St	100 Broadway.
Congress, 15th District	William H. Burke	38 West 115th St	404 East 106th St.
Congress, 16th District	Eugene B. Travis	Peekskill, N. Y	Peekskill, N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	Daniel E. Finn	587 Broome St	84 Elm St.
Assembly, 2d District	Thomas J. Barry	514 Pearl St	53 Centre St.
Assembly, 3d District	William H. Leonard	130 Prince St	130 Prince St.
Assembly, 4th District	Patrick H. Roche	87 Market St	87 Market St.
Assembly, 5th District	Harding Weston	29 Greenwich Ave	7 West 14th St.
Assembly 6th District	Timothy P. Sullivan	167 Mott St	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 7th District	Edward W. Hart	242 West 16th St	242 West 16th St.
Assembly, 8th District	Morris Rose	316 Broome St	316 Broome St.
Assembly, 9th District	James F. Maccabe	316 West 29th St	52 West Broadway.
Assembly, 10th District	Otto Kempner	74 2d Ave	World Building.
Assembly, 11th District	Wm. H. Gledhill	357 West 34th St	541 West 34th St.
Assembly, 12th District	Joseph Schulum	19 Attorney St	161 Clinton St.
Assembly, 13th District	Patrick F. Trainor	327 West 42d St	234 Broadway.
Assembly, 14th District	Jacob Fritz	634 East 11th St	634 East 11th St.
Assembly, 15th District	Thomas F. Myers	431 West 47th St	431 West 47th St.
Assembly, 16th District	Benjamin Hoffman	745 5th St	132 Nassau St.
Assembly, 17th District	John A. Dempsey	341 West 55th St	820 East 35th St.
Assembly, 18th District	John F. Daly	500 East 155th St	242 Avenue A.
Assembly, 19th District	Godolphin F. Bursiem	134 West 72d St	6 Wall St.
Assembly, 20th District	John P. Corrigan	245 East 32d St	820 East 35th St.
Assembly, 21st District	Thomas J. Murray	73 West 99th St	73 West 99th St.
Assembly, 22d District	Daniel D. Tooher	243 East 44th St	243 East 44th St.
Assembly, 23d District	Thomas J. Hayden	320 West 145th St	320 West 145th St.
Assembly, 24th District	John B. Fitzgerald	33 Sutton Place	335 East 60th St.
Assembly, 25th District	Andrew Govan	155 West 28th St	148 West 29th St.
Assembly, 26th District	Patrick J. Andrews	207 East 69th St	1135 3d Ave.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Assembly, 27th District	Charles A. Molloy	69 West 49th St	10 Wall St.
Assembly, 28th District	Joseph I. Green	1131 Lexington Ave	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 29th District	Edward Lawson Purdy	220 West 59th St	111 Broadway.
Assembly, 30th District	George Wm. Meyer, Jr.	409 East 84th St	409 East 84th St.
Assembly, 31st District	Frank L. Eckerson	117 West 123d St	99 Nassau St.
Assembly, 32d Distr't	Thomas F. Donnelly	151 East 92d St	41 Park Row.
Assembly, 33d District	John F. Walsh	111 East 117th St	111 East 117th St.
Assembly, 34th District	Lyman W. Redington	2113 5th Ave	71 Broadway.
Assembly, 35th District	William Gill	2007 Vyse Ave	2007 Vyse Ave.
THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, PART OF 24TH WARD.			
Justice of Supreme Court	John Fleming	Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y.	Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y.
"	William F. O'Neill	Middletown, Orange Co., N.Y	Middletown, Orange Co., N.Y.
"	Stephen D. Stephens	New-Brighton, N. Y.	New-Brighton, N. Y.
"	Thomas S. Moore	91 Willow Pl., Brooklyn	Montague & Clinton Sts., Bkn
Assembly, 1st District	Stephen J. Stilwell	152 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon	6 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.
Assembly, 2d District	Chauncey T. Secor	Scarsdale, N. Y.	Scarsdale, N. Y.

National Democratic Party.

EMBLEM—SHIP.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Oswald Ottendorfer	150 Cent. Park S., N.Y.City	2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.
"	Theodore Bacon	20 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y.	811 Wilder Building, Rochester, N. Y.
"	Patrick J. Gleason	112 Front St., L.I. City, N.Y.	Long Island City, N. Y.
"	George W. Wingate	1,100 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	James A. Murtha, Jr.	454 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, N.Y	44 Court St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
"	Henry W. Sherrill	69 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y	13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.
"	J. Edward Swanstrom	77 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	James J. Stanton	52 Franklin St, Brooklyn, N.Y	52 Franklin St., Brooklyn.
"	George J. Greenfield	Clifton, Richmond Co., N. Y.	35 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Edward J. Dunphy	5 Madison St., N. Y. City	3 Broad St., N. Y. City.
"	Henry Campbell	94 Madison St., N. Y. City	49 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
"	John Fennel	42 Second Av., N. Y. City	280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	George Tucker Harrison	221 W. 23d St., N. Y. City	221 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.
"	James D. Lynch	129 E. 21st St., N. Y. City	41 Wall St., N. Y. City.
"	John D. Crimmins	40 E. 68th St., N. Y. City	621 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	John R. Fellows	610 W. 152d St., N. Y. City	Criminal Court Building, N. Y. City.
"	Simon Sterne	108 W. 58th St., N. Y. City	56 Beaver St., N. Y. City.
"	Frederick Potter	Ossining, Westchester Co, NY	38 Park Row, N. Y. City.
"	Russell Headley	286 Grand St., Newburg, N.Y	44, 46 Smith St, Newburg, NY.
"	Henry L. Young	98 S. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	98 S. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
"	Charles D. Haines	Kinderhook, N. Y.	100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Oscar L. Hascy	2 Englewood Pl, Albany, N.Y	68 State St., Albany, N. Y.
"	James Shanahan	Tribes Hill, N. Y.	Gloversville, N. Y.
"	Warren Curtis	Palmer, Saratoga Co., N. Y.	Palmer, Saratoga Co., N. Y.
"	Henry Gray	Greenwich, N. Y.	Greenwich, N. Y.
"	Charles W. Avery	38 Bridge St., Phoenix, N.Y.	Phoenix, N. Y.
"	Eugene B. Woolworth	Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.	Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.
"	Fred M. Weed	175 Front St, Binghamton N.Y	16 Susquehanna St., Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Louis L. Thurwachter	418 James St., Syracuse, N.Y.	215 W Fayette St, Syracuse NY.
"	William E. Case	Scipio, N. Y.	122 Genesee St., Auburn, N.Y.
"	Hugh C. Hayt	Rathbun House, 211 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.	Rathbun House, 211 East Water St., Elmira, N. Y.
"	John M. Hastings	Mt. Morris, Livingston Co, N.Y.	Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., NY
"	George W. Archer	67 N. St. Paul St, Rochester NY	9 N. Water St., Rochester, NY
"	John Irlbacker	704 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N.Y	533 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"	Edward H. Whippewa	167 W Chippewa St, Buffalo NY	71 Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"	John P. Slocum	Angelica, N. Y.	Angelica, N. Y.
Governor	Daniel G. Griffin	2 Keyes Av., Watertown, N.Y.	15 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor	Frederic W. Hinrichs	149 Congress St, Brooklyn, NY	115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals	Spencer Clinton	58 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N.Y	24 W. Seneca St., Buffalo, N.Y.
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	Robert P. Muellenbach	232 East 10th St	4th Av. and 8th St.
Congress, 7th District	Franklin Bartlett	26 West 20th St	41 Park Row.
Congress, 8th District	John Murray Mitchell	60 West 9th St	15 Broad St.
Congress, 9th District	Timothy J. Campbell	14 Columbia St	280 Broadway.
Congress, 10th District	Calvin Tomkins	329 West 87th St	509 West 15th St.
Congress, 11th District	Thomas J. Connor	218 East 12th St	150 Nassau St.
Congress, 12th District	George B. McClellan	217 East 18th St	100 Broadway.
Congress, 13th District	Joseph H. Madden	252 East 48th St	Foot of 45th St. and E. R.
Congress, 14th District	Charles V. Fornes	439 West End Av	498 and 500 Broadway.
Congress, 15th District	Philip B. Low	307 Lenox Av	28 South St.
Congress, 16th District	James V. Lawrence	107 Buena Vista Av., Y'kers	Yonkers, N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	Christian Reichens	132 West Broadway	132 West Broadway.
Assembly, 2d District	William H. Kilboy	372 Water St	74 Pearl St.
Assembly, 3d District	William Smillie	493 Washington St	493 Washington St.
Assembly, 4th District	George H. Epstein	213 Clinton St	206 Broadway.
Assembly, 5th District	James A. Hooper	165 West 10th St	Jefferson Market.
Assembly, 6th District	John Y. Gillen	22 Prince St	77 Malden Lane.
Assembly, 7th District	Matthew Conklin	502 West 16th St	Liberty and West Sts.
Assembly, 8th District	Charles S. Adler	19 Orchard St	19 Orchard St.
Assembly, 9th District	John G. Norman	286 8th Av	286 8th Av.
Assembly, 10th District	Christian H. Loos	162 2d St	162 2d St.
Assembly, 11th District	August C. Thoma	430 West 37th St	21 and 23 Barclay St.
Assembly, 12th District	Rudolph Maas	175 Broome St	175 Broome St.
Assembly, 13th District	Edward Billhardt	533 9th Av	15 John St.
Assembly, 14th District	James A. Smith	204 East 13th St	204 East 13th St.
Assembly, 15th District	John J. Walsh	427 West 48th St	27 Spruce St.
Assembly, 16th District	Thomas F. Leonard	429 East Houston St	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 17th District	Daniel J. Gleason	404 West 51st St	500 West 51st St.
Assembly, 18th District	Michael J. Kelly	339 2d Av	108 Fulton St.
Assembly, 19th District	John A. Whitman	305 West 78th St	13 William St.
Assembly, 20th District	Eugene T. Banks	427 2d Av	24 Union Square.
Assembly, 21st District	George J. Vestner	282 West 114th St	35 Nassau St.
Assembly, 22d District	Daniel D. Tooher	243 East 44th St	243 East 44th St.
Assembly, 23d District	John M. Thompson	280 St. Nicholas Av	100 Broadway.
Assembly, 24th District	Francis S. Campbell	237 East 56th St	Madison Av. and 58th St.
Assembly, 25th District	Julian B. Shope	19 West 32d St	11 Pine St.
Assembly, 26th District	Patrick St. John O'Sullivan	1,102 3d Av	1,102 3d Av.
Assembly, 27th District	Clarence C. Ferris	155 West 49th St	35 Wall St.
Assembly, 28th District	Gabriel L. Lowenthall	335 East 79th St	134 Leonard St.
Assembly, 29th District	Mark M. Schlesinger	20 East 65th St	2 Wall St.
Assembly, 30th District	John W. Ennis	523 East 84th St	592 Park Av.
Assembly, 31st District	George E. Morgan	113th St. and Lenox Av	69 Wall St.
Assembly, 32d District	Matthew J. Gemoud	219 East 100th St	18 Cortlandt St.
Assembly, 33d District	William T. Glover	138 East 117th St	39 East 23d St.
Assembly, 34th District	Augustus J. Spang	625 East 136th St	17 to 27 Vandewater St.
Assembly, 35th District	George R. Hamilton	Kirk Pl. and Anthony Av	171 Broadway.
THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, PART OF 24TH WARD.			
Justice of Supreme Court.	Charles J. Patterson	33 Monroe Pl., Brooklyn	26 Court St., Brooklyn.
"	J. Warren Greene	115 Willow St., Brooklyn	3 Broad St., N. Y.
"	Stephen D. Stephens	New-Brighton, N. Y.	New-Brighton, N. Y.
"	Thomas S. Moore	91 Willow St., Brooklyn	168 Montague St., B'klyn.
Assembly, 1st District	John M. Bowers	345 N. 8th Av., Mt. Vernon	59 Wall St., N. Y.
Assembly, 2d District	Jonathan M. Wainwright	Rye, N. Y.	40 Wall St., N. Y.

Prohibition Party.

EMBLEM—FOUNTAIN.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Frederick F. Wheeler	271 Quail St., Albany, N. Y.	40 Beaver St., Albany, N. Y.
"	Louis Albert Banks	11 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.	
"	Henry W. Randall	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Bank of Port Jefferson, N. Y.
"	Freeborn G. Smith	197 Wash'n Av., Br'klyn, N.Y.	174 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
"	James Meyer	332 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	332 Quincy St., Brooklyn.
"	Frank Mapes	63 Patchen Av, Brooklyn, N.Y.	150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	John Berry	738 DeKalb Av, Brooklyn, N.Y.	738 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.
"	John Bremer	649 Leonard St., Br'klyn, N.Y.	649 Leonard St., Brooklyn.
"	James C. Fernald	West New-Brighton, N. Y.	Jewett Av., W. New-Brighton.
"	John Glover	243 Bowery, N. Y.	243 Bowery, N. Y.
"	George B. Hilliard	2,445 5th Av., N. Y. City	650 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.
"	John Ihmer	358 West 11th St., N.Y.City	383 West St., N. Y. City.
"	Emory Cummings	27 Stuyvesant St., N. Y. City.	27 Stuyvesant St., N. Y. City
"	John McKee	30 E. 39th St., N. Y. City	30 E. 39th St., N. Y. City.
"	William T. Wardwell	21 W. 58th St., N. Y. City	26 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Francis M. Hommond	353 W. 56th St., N. Y. City.	353 W. 56th St., N. Y. City.
"	Alfred L. Manierer	26 W. 50th St., N. Y. City.	44 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Jesse H. Underhill	19 Clinton Av., Sing Sing, N.Y	19 Clinton Av., Sing Sing, N.Y
"	Chauncy Brooks	Cor. Walkill Av. & Mason St., Montgomery, N. Y.	Cor. Walkill Av. & Mason St., Montgomery, N. Y.
"	Walter Farrington	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3 Market St., Poughkeepsie.
"	H. Clay Bascom	150 2d Av., Lansingburg, N. Y.	River & Hoosick Sts, Troy, NY
"	Delos F. Brooks	66 McElwain Av., Cohoes, N.Y	66 McElwain Av., Cohoes, N.Y
"	George W. Reynolds	9 Grand St., Oneonta, N. Y	Cor. Main & Chestnut Sts., Oneonta, N. Y.
"	William H. Place	116 N. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.	116 N. Main St, Gloversville, NY
"	Fred. F. Hewitt	Granville, N. Y.	Granville National Bank, Granville, N. Y.
"	Daniel W. Gould	Piller Point, N. Y.	Piller Point, N. Y.
"	John E. Downer	Poland, N. Y.	Poland, N. Y.
"	Frank D. Parce	3 Brown St., Norwich, N. Y	122 E. Main St., Norwich, N.Y.
"	John Green	Hamilton, N. Y.	Hamilton, N. Y.
"	Martin C. Stark	12 Stark Av., Penn Yan, N.Y.	13 Elm St., Penn Yan, N. Y.
"	John H. Huber	259 E. 1st St., Corning, N. Y.	Cor. Market & Cedar Sts., Corning, N. Y.
"	Henry C. Lockwood	Holley, N. Y.	Holley, N. Y.
"	Benjamin C. Montgomery	221 Alexander St, Roch'ter, NY	75 State St., Rochester, N. Y.
"	James McNeill	Hudson, N. Y.	Hudson, N. Y.
"	Joseph H. Shearer	East Aurora, N. Y.	East Aurora, N. Y.
"	Wm. H. Sperry	East Main St., Sherman, N.Y.	Cor. Main & Franklin Sts., Sherman, N. Y.
Governor	William W. Smith	Cor. Church & S. Hamilton Sts., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	13 Market St., Poughkeepsie.
Lieutenant Governor	Charles E. Latimer	102 W. 48th St., N. Y. City.	102 W. 48th St., N. Y. City.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals	Elias Root	367 Goundry St., N. Tonawanda. N. Y.	Cor. Main & Canal Sts., Tonawanda, N. Y.
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	A. W. Palmer	138 W. 81st St	
Congress, 7th District	John W. Rhines	Prohibition Park, West New-Brighton	
Congress, 8th District	James C. Witter	76 5th Av	
Congress, 9th District	William MacElveen	595 East 136th St	
Congress, 10th District	Fletcher Hamlin	357 West 24th St	
Congress, 11th District	John E. Hanson	51 East 107th St	
Congress, 12th District	Wilbur S. Hobbs	241 East 46th St	
Congress, 13th District	France M. Hammond	553 West 55th St	
Congress, 14th District	Benjamin T. Rogers, Jr.	113 Convent Av	
Congress, 15th District	Oscar A. Gage	1,700 3d Av	
Congress, 16th District	James H. Hardy	Summitt Lodge, Ogden Av., N. Y	63 West 22d St., N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	G. F. Carr	222 Hudson St	
Assembly, 2d District	John H. Wyburn	316 Water St	
Assembly, 3d District	John McNickle	287 West Houston St	
Assembly, 4th District	Phillip H. Masengarb	14 Montgomery St	
Assembly, 5th District	Abram Aarons	21 Clinton Place	
Assembly, 6th District	George Knevits	161 Chrystie St	
Assembly, 7th District	Aaron R. Lewis	72 7th Av	
Assembly, 8th District	Arthur McKeon	241 Broome St	
Assembly, 9th District	B. C. Hedges	422 West 24th St	
Assembly, 10th District	William Retzlaff	202 East 7th St	
Assembly, 11th District	Henry Osborne	222 West 36th St	
Assembly, 12th District	James Gilkinson	318 Monroe St	
Assembly, 13th District	George A. Botsford	266 West 39th St	
Assembly, 14th District	James Trueman Keyes	231 East 9th St	
Assembly, 15th District	James M. Orr	401 West 45th St	
Assembly, 16th District	John F. Nubel, Jr.	637 East 6th St	
Assembly, 17th District	Theophilus J. Manser	760 9th Av	
Assembly, 18th District	John Benney	350 East 19th St	
Assembly, 19th District	William Tremere	222 West 67th St	
Assembly, 20th District	Everett N. Garnsey	132 East 28th St	

ELECTION NOTICES.

Independent Nominations.—Continued.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Ninth Congressional District Democratic League.

EMBLEM—ROOSTER.

Congress, 9th District.....	Timothy J. Campbell.....	14 Columbia St.....	

Anti-Machine Organization.

EMBLEM—BULLOCK'S HEAD.

Congress, 13th District.....	Thomas F. Rightmire.....	145 East 52d St.....	
Assembly, 22d District.....	Charles H. Dalhauser.....	849 1st Ave.	849 1st Ave.....

National Republican Party.

EMBLEM—FLAG.

Congress, 16th District.....	Ben L. Fairchild.....	Pelham, N. Y.....	155 Broadway, N. Y.

The Judge Robertson Organization.

EMBLEM—LIBERTY BELL.

Congress, 16th District.....	William L. Ward.....	Portchester, N. Y.....	Portchester, N. Y.

Independent Citizens' Organization.

EMBLEM—CRESCENT.

[illegible] 17th District.....	John J. McKenna.....	472 Grand St.....	

Independent Democracy, 15th Assembly District.

EMBLEM—HORSE CAR.

Assembly, 15th District.....	John J. Walsh.....	427 West 48th St.....	27 Spruce St.

Independent Democrat.

EMBLEM—HORSESHOE

Assembly, 17th District.....	Daniel J. Gleason.....	404 West 51st St.....	404 West 51st St.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.		
Sun rises...6:22	Sun sets ..5:05	Moon rises...8:11	
HIGH WATER OCT. 26.			
Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.	
9:59 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	12:39 A. M.	
10:24 P. M.	10:38 P. M.	12:39 P. M.	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 26.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Antillia	Nassau	Oct. 21
Berlin	Southampton	Oct. 17
City of Washington	Havana	Oct. 22
Edam	Amsterdam	Oct. 13
El Paso	New-Orleans	Oct. 20
Georgic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Lorenzo	Hull	Oct. 11
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
Saale	Bremen	Oct. 17
Werra	Genoa	Oct. 15
TUESDAY, OCT. 27.		
Caracas	La Guayra	Oct. 21
Egyptian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct. 19
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 22
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Oct. 24
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Oct. 21
Manitoba	London	Oct. 15
Southwark	Antwerp	Oct. 17
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 24
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.		
Havel	Bremen	Oct. 20
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Willehad	Bremen	Oct. 16
THURSDAY, OCT. 29.		
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 26
El Monte	New-Orleans	Oct. 24
FRIDAY, OCT. 30.		
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 24
Campania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Prussia	Hamburg	Oct. 18
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 10
Corinthia	Gibraltar	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Laan	Oct. 27	Brunswick	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Oct. 27	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
El Dorado	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lampasas	Oct. 28	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Excelsior	Oct. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Chios	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Oct. 30	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Isles	Oct. 30	Jacmel	22 State St.
Knickerbk'r	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	3 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Oct. 31	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clyde	Nov. 4	Port Antonio	29 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pernam'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Frave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
F. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 13	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Oct. 25.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Oct. 15 and Moville 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson & Co. Arrived at 1:40 P. M. yesterday.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 22 and Charleston 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Enright, Rosario, &c., Aug. 30, with mdse. and passenger to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Richmond, Lowe, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickel.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Claribel, for Norfolk; Horsa, for Savannah; Blue Cross, for Norfolk; barks Firth of Forth, for Australia or New-Zealand; Union, for Port Natal; Highland Glen, for Glasgow; Pactolus, for Shanghai.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, arr. at Liverpool from New-York to-day.

SS Pomona, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, arr. here from New-York to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. for New-York at 8:42 A. M. to-day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-law6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-law6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-law6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-law6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-law6mM

NONES, EMMA L.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York, Gertrude L. Smith, Aimee P. Carpenter, Lauretta M. Carpenter, Ethel D. Negus, Grace T. Negus, Lucy S. Negus, S. S. Nones, Henry B. Nones, unknown next of kin of Albert Nones, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of EMMA L. NONES, late of Montclair, New-Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William V. Negus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed, Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Atty. for Administrator, 237 Broadway, N. Y. o26-law6wM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, at the residence of Mary K. Norz, Executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of April, 1896. KATHARINA E. HURLBUT, MARY K. NORZ, Executrices. CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, P. O. and office address, 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howard, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy13-law6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-law6mM

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERCHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy18-law6mM

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $16,046,590.70 OF 3½% Gold Bonds OF THE City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896 AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,925,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

600,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

300,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

175,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

7,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, October 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard," to be opened November 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, November 4, 1896, and opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of bolts and nuts, spun cotton, hardware, locks, screws, tools, forges, sheet brass, sheet lead, steel balls, Tobin bronze, tool steel, packing, gum gaskets, marine glue, crude turpentine, pitch, fish oil, brass tubing, iron pipe, files, tongs, candles, steel plates, steel angles, rivet steel, bar steel, leather, sheet tin, and sponges. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM GLASSCOE, plaintiff, against MATILDA HENRIETTA GLASSCOE, defendant.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated September 8th, 1896.

MILLIKEN & GASTEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

To Matilda Henrietta Glasscoe: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles F. MacLean, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the second day of October, 1896, and filed on the third day of October, 1896, together with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House, in the City and County of New-York in said State.—October 3rd, 1896.

MILLIKEN & GASTEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. o5-law6wM&n16

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 28, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, two buildings on the northeasterly corner of West 11th Street and 13th Avenue. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West 12th Street, North River, under Contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon October 30, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under Contract No. 551, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 2d, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normania via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania), and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton (letters must be directed "per Berlin"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britian and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port Au Prince, Petit Goave and Cape Gracias, per steamship Alvena (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 10 AM for Brazil, per steamship Capua, via Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos (letters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Capua"); at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacoa; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mexico (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Mexico"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. §31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Umbria (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

L. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward. Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale.....Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER. 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM | Augusta Victoria, Dec. 5, 11 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

For further information apply to Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Oc. 29, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 AM |
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
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